THE

Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,509. New Series.] BOMBAY : WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	,, 2	0
First insertion, each line	,, 0	6
Second insertion	,, 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance. Rs. 3 per annum viâ Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 viâ Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, Charles Ashby, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. Puddicombe Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 16th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. Lowe, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 17th February 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED.—For H.M.'s Bengal Transport ship *Tubal Cain*, a CLERK. Apply on board.

WANTED, IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A CLERK. Address C. care of the *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 23 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to Treacher & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A London-built HANSOM CAB. Price Rupees Four hundred. Apply to the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.

The × Mark of

JEEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Property at Khandalla belonging to S. Adamson, Esquire, consisting of Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Concan, and is open to direct sea-breeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with trees, shrubs, and plants, and there is also a very productive kitchen garden, a good carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the gardens, to the Bungalow, which is distant about one and-a-half miles from the Khandalla Railway Station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing Station on the Ghaut Incline, where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows furnished or unfurnished, a list of the furniture, and all other information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to Mr. DADABHOY COWASJEE, General Broker, &c., 19 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION of a VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated in the CANTONMENT OF WELLINGTON, NEILGHERRIES.

W. E. SCHMIDT,

will offer for Sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, WELLINGTON, on FRIDAY the 27th MARCH 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, a substantially built House (with furniture) Out Offices, and Grounds. At present occupied by Captain Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. The House is built throughout of the best burnt brick, chunam, and teak;—on the Ground floor, it contains a Drawing and Dining Room, Bed Room, Dressing and Bath Room, Kitchen and pantry; on the Upper floor three Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms; the Offices comprise Coach House, Stabling for 4 Horses, Godowns, Servants quarters, Cowhouse, &c. also a bachelor's quarters.

There is a capital VEGETABLE and FLOWER GARDEN and a stream of water through the Garden.

The Title Deeds and a List of the Furniture can be seen on reference to W. E. Schmidt, and a descriptive account of the property can be obtained on reference to Messrs. Edwards & Co. and Binnie Brothers, Bangalore; Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras; and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. Bombay.

Terms of Sale and other particulars will appear in Handbills.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCombie and Wright's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Gilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions [to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

G. RYAN, *President.*
W. G. CORKE, *Secretary.*
J. H. BLAKEMAN, *Treasurer.*
C. LAKE,
T. WOOD,
S. WRIGHT,
T. D. HEWETT,
R. WALLACE, } *Members.*

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply for a period of six months of CARPENTERS' & SMITHS' TOOLS, and other sundry articles, required by this Company.

A list of the articles may be had on application to the Company's Engineer.

No Tender will be received, after the 23rd instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th Feb. 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mrs. Mary Grew, Widow of the late Mr. F. Grew, has contracted to sell her Oart, known by the name of "Moogbhat *alias* Chirmada Batt," with the House, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim; the said Oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dinnajee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all commercial bodies and the public in general, through this advertisement, that I, BULDOEGHEER GOSAIN, Inhabitant of Hyderabad, Deccan, the lawful successor, as recorded under sign manual and seal of the Dewanee Adawlut, dated Benares 2nd December 1856, to all the property, estate, monies, and valuables, which had belonged to my GOOROO SOMAES WUR GHEERJEE GOSAIN at the time of his decease at Lowree Tola in the city of Benares, on the 2nd of June 1856, have since the decease of the said Gooroo Somaes Wur Gheerjee closed the Firm, known as the Firm of Somaes Wur Gheerjee Buldeogheer at Lowree Tola in the city of Benares.

Furthermore for the purpose of winding up the accounts and collecting all the outstanding monies due to the above Firm, I had appointed as Agent for this Firm at Lowree Tola my Chella Bridge Laul Gheer, who had subsequently, on leaving Benares, left the said Firm in charge of his Chella named Kangeer Gosain.

I hereby intimate as publicly as possible, that the said Kangeer Gosain, placed in charge of the late Firm of Somaes Wur Gheer Buldeogheer at Lowree Tola, has ceased to have any right, or hold, or authority over the accounts, monies, or valuables, or landed property belonging to the said Firm, and that any written document or power of attorney granted by me to Bridge Laul Gheer, and by him made over to Kangeer Gosain, is hereby made null and void, and cancelled by me, as well as by my Agent Bridge Laul Gheer.

दयवत गो० बलदेव गीरजे.
BULDEOGEER.
દસ્તક્ત ગો૦ બ્રીજલાલ ગીરજે.
BRIDGE LAL GHEER.

Dated Hyderabad, Deccan, the 13th January 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઈ રાએલ સ્પીનીંગ ઍન્ડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

DESIGN FOR COMPETITION.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive DESIGNS FOR A NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL to be built on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Lithographed copies of the general plan of the accommodation required with a schedule of measurements according to the arrangements of the building which have been generally approved by the medical authorities and Government, together with plans of the proposed site, can be had on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, Bombay, and at the India Office, London.

The rates on which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished at those offices, and the gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 3,80,000.

Complete plans and estimates are also required for residences for the Surgeon and House Surgeon, and for quarters for 8 sick officers, to be arranged in two or three blocks distinct from, but in the immediate vicinity of the main Hospital.

The designs of these buildings should harmonize in character and style with the main building.

The estimate for these, calculated on the same rates, should not exceed 1,25,000 Rupees.

There must be ample provision for thorough ventilation, which is obtained in Bombay by a sea breeze blowing generally from W. to S. W. during the months from May till September, and from various points from N. W. by N. to S. W. by S. during the rest of the year, provision should be made to exclude the N. and E. winds, which blow most frequently by night.

The walls must be protected as far as possible from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted as to style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the building is to be devoted, and as to materials, provided that they are procurable in Bombay at prices which will admit of their being used in the building as designed.

The designs must include—

1. Ground plan and plan of each story.
2. Elevation of each of the 4 faces.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch Specification and estimate with sections, &c., in sufficient detail to enable the judges to decide whether the plan can be carried out within the sum allowed.

Prizes will be awarded for the two best designs—Rs. 2,500 for the best, and Rs. 1,000 for the next in merit, provided the design fairly fulfils the above conditions.

If the best designs, in an artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any one of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize, and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merit.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in on or before September 1st in the usual manner with mottos, and envelopes containing the name and address of the artist to the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, by whom the envelopes will be opened in presence of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department after the prizes have been adjudged.

All the designs received will be exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay, for one month before the adjudication of the prizes, and unless claimed and removed by the authors, for one month afterwards.

The envelope containing the name should state the author's wish whether the name should be appended to the design when exhibited after the adjudication.

The Prizes will be adjudged by the Executive Committee of Fort Improvement Commission and the Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay and Baroda Railways, who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

In the event of any design being finally adopted by Government for execution without further modification than is made by the designer at the instance of Government, the Prize will be made up to one per cent on the amount of the estimate as revised by the Executive Committee.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the author in altering or executing any design which gains a prize or premium, any design to which a prize or premium is awarded will remain the absolute property of Government.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the authors if claimed by them or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of adjudication, during which period if not claimed they will remain exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. RIVERS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1863.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,

in one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The Almanack can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

Almanack.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separete sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

The "Bombay Almanack."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*. The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

⁂ *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 8.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL VIEW of 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW of the PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further Supplies of the following Works lately received.

	Rs.	A.
WOMAN IN WHITE, by Wilkie Collins	4	0
PAVED WITH GOLD, by Augustus Mayhew, illustrated by Phiz; cheaper edition	8	0
LITTLE DORRIT, by C. Dickens; original edition, illustrated, 2 vols. 8vo.	10	0
SKETCHES FROM THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, by George Cruikshank 8vo.	4	0
NEW FRENCH POCKET DICTIONARY, by L. Smith, 18mo. cloth	3	0
CAPTAIN DRAYSON'S COMMON SIGHTS in the Heavens, 12mo. coloured illustrations	6	0
DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS, Bohn	3	4
JOYCE'S SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUE, Bohn	3	4
BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS, royal 8vo. cloth, illustrated, Murray	8	0
ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Phrases, &c. 8vo. cloth	6	12
HURSTHOUSE'S NEW ZEALAND the Britain of the South, crown, 8vo. cloth	10	0
SELF HELP, by Samuel Smiles, crown 8vo. cloth	4	0
CHAMBERS'S Information for the People, new edition, 2 vols.	10	0
——— Cyclopædia of English Literature, new edition, 2 vols.	10	0
HALF HOURS with the best authors, edited by C. Knight 2 vols.	6	8
DESSERTS for English Tables, containing Receipts, Bills of Fare and Dessert arrangements for a whole year, 12mo.	2	0
DR. COLENSO'S Ten Weeks at Natal, 12mo.	3	4
AIDE MEMOIRE TO THE MILITARY SCIENCES, new edition, 3 vols. royal 8vo cloth	68	0
MAYHEW'S Illustrated Horse Doctor, 8vo cloth	14	0
RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON, by A. K. H. B., 12mo. cloth	2	12
GRAVER THOUGHTS of Do. Do.	2	12
DEAN RAMSAY'S Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character, 12mo. cloth	3	12
LORD DUNDONALD'S autobiography, 12mo cloth	3	12
VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, crown 8vo. cloth	5	12
OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK, by the author of a "Book about Doctors," crown 8vo. cloth	3	12
HAND BOOK of the History of the UNITED STATES, by D. Reid, 12mo. cloth	1	12
PREDICTIONS REALIZED, by "H. Welby" (J. Timbs) 12mo. cloth	3	12
RUINED CITIES, in Numedian and Carthagenian Territories, by N. Davis, 8vo. cloth	12	0
EYES AND EARS, by Henry Ward Beecher, 12mo. cloth	2	12
THE GOLDEN LADDER, by the author of "Wide Wide World" 12mo. cloth	2	12
FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE, 12mo. cloth	3	4
THE HORSE, by W. Youatt, 8vo. cloth	6	12
THE DOG, by W. Youatt, 8vo. cloth	3	12
BRANDE'S Dictionary of LITERATURE, SCIENCE and ART, comprising the History, Scientific Principles, &c. of every Branch of Human Knowledge; profusely illustrated	35	0
DR. MILLER'S Elements of Chemistry, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth	30	0
CAPTAIN MAURY'S Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology, crown 8vo cloth	6	0
MATTER AND ETHER or the Secret Laws of Physical Change, by T. R. Birks, M.A. crown 8vo. cloth	4	0
ADVANCED TEXT BOOK OF GEOLOGY, by D. Page, crown 8vo cloth	3	12
METEOROLOGY, by Sir J. Herschel, 12mo, cloth	3	12
PROFESSOR CRAIK on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE crown 8vo. cloth	5	12
PRACTICAL AIDS to the Study of Natural History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, &c. &c., by Dr. C. Arendts	1	12
RELIQUES OF FATHER PROUT, crown 8vo.	5	0
MACAULAY'S ESSAYS, 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth	5	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Published this Day,

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

For February 1863, containing

AN ACCOUNT OF MALCOLM PAIT, MAHABLESHWUR; WITH A MAP.

Oneida.—Check not the Tear.
Reminiscences of Christmas-eve. II.
A Word on the Nineteenth Century.
The Reign of terror in England.
THE TURF, VIEWED IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE HORSE, & HORSE-BREEDING, IN INDIA.
Okamundel; Chapters VII. to IX.
SOCIOLOGY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.
The Corpora Quadrigemina—Gualliar.
People who have wrongs.
Nirgis; Chapters XX. XXI.
Literary Reviews.
Political, Military, and Indian Retrospects.
Race-Meetings and Prospectuses—Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.
Cricket-Matches.

Subscription *Rs. 16 per annum, including Indian Postage, to Soldiers' and Native Libraries Rs. 14.*

All back volumes available.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras J. Higginbotham; Agra, Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

(Premises lately occupied by Treacher and Co.)

FOR SALE.

A GUIDE TO MAHABULESHWAR, containing an account of Malcolm Pait, by the late Dr. Jas. Murray. With a coloured Map, Notes, and two Poems by the Revd. G. L. Fenton.—Price Rs. 2.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

	Rs.	A.
The Queen Maries: a romance of Holyrood. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
The Works of Thomas Hood, Vols. 6 and 7 concluding the series	9	0
Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. With illustrations, by Keeley Halswelle	5	12
A General Gazetteer, or compendious Geographical dictionary; containing descriptions of every country in the known world, &c. By R. Brookes, M.D. Revised and corrected by A. G. Findlay, F.R.G.S.	8	0
Horse Warranty: a plain and comprehensive Guide to the various points to be noted, showing which are essential, and which are unimportant. By P. Howden	2	12
Half Hours with the Bible; or the Children's Scripture Story Book, &c. Illustrated. By author of "Happy Sundays."	3	12
The Crown of Success; or four heads to furnish. By A. L. O. E.	2	0
Early Ballads, illustrative of history, traditions, and customs. Edited by R. Bell	3	12
Our untitled nobility. By John Tillotson	3	12
Reminiscences of Captain Gronow, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, &c. Related by himself	6	12
The Common place Philosopher in town and country. By author of "Recreations of a Country Parson."	6	12
The Foggy Night at Offord: a Christmas Gift for the Lancashire Fund. By Mrs. Henry Wood	2	4
East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Channings. By ditto	4	8
Life in Dixies's Land; or South in Secession time	1	8
No Name, 3 vols. By Wilkie Collins	23	12
The Bampton Lectures. A critical History of Free Thought in reference to the Christian Religion. Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in 1862, &c. By Adam S. Farrar, M.A.	12	0
A pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By Leon Contanseau	3	12
Thalatta or the Great Commoner a political romance.	6	12
The Ingoldsby Legends; or mirth and marvels. By T. Ingoldsby	3	12
Driftwood, Seaweed, and Fallen Leaves. 2 vols. By Revd. J. Cumming, D.D.	15	12
The Fife and Drum: or, would be a Soldier. By L. Wraxall	5	12
The Cook's Guide, and Housekeeper's and Butler's assistant, &c. By C. E. Francatelli	3	12
Professor Huxley's Lectures to Working Men	2	0
Science elucidative of Scripture and not antagonistic to it. By J. B. Young, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Belfast College	3	12
The Bentley Ballads. From Bentley's Miscellany	3	12
Danes, Saxons, and Normans: or stories of our ancestors. By J. G. Edgar	5	12
British enterprise beyond the Seas; or, the planting of our Colonies. By J. H. Fyfe	2	12
The nature and treatment of Gout and Rheumatic Gout. By A. B. Garrod, M.D.	11	4
Gulliver's Travels. By J. Swift	0	12
Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel De Foe	0	12
The White House at St. Real. By Mad. E. D. Pressense.	3	12
Cassell's Family Almanac, 1863	0	8
The Language of Flowers. Handsome Edition	8	0
Ditto, small edition	2	12
Roscoe's Digest of the Law of evidence at Nisi Prius. 10th Edition 1861. By E. Smirke, Esq.	23	12
Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, &c. 3rd Edn. 1860	21	0
Taylor's Law of Evidence. 2 vols. 3rd Edn. 1858	47	4
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan.	21	0
Malton's Company and Battalion Drill. Illustrated	9	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Recreations of a Country Parson	2	12
The Graver Thoughts of ditto	2	12
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	8	0
The Boy's and Girl's Illustrated Gift Book	3	12
Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin tongue	0	10
Temple Bar, vol. 1 to 4	17	0
History of the Modern Styles of Architecture &c. By Jas. Fergusson, F.R.J.B. Architects	23	12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. 13th Edn. 1863	8	0
Household Truths for Young Men	1	4
Health for the Household &c.	1	4
Household Truths for Mothers & Daughters	1	4
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0
Younghusband's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Forbes's Tota-Kohani	6	0
Sam Cowell's Comic Songs	0	12
Etiquette for Gentlemen and Ladies, each	0	12
A Shilling's Worth of Sense	0	12
A Shilling's Worth of Magic	0	12
Manual of Artillery Exercises	0	12
New Cavalry Drill	2	4
Alexander's Examination Questions for Young Officers.	1	8
Bannatyne's ditto for passing for Lieutenant	3	12
——— ditto ditto for Captain	4	8
The Ghost Hunter	0	12
Alroy. By Disraeli	0	12
The Waterwitch. By Cooper	0	12
Percival Keene. By Marryatt	0	12
Handbook to Cribbage, Loo, Ecarte, All-Fours, &c.	0	8
Riddles and Jokes	0	12
Hodgepodge	0	12
The Comical Rhymes of Ancient Times, done up into Jokes for small folks	1	0
Dean's Royal acting Fanticcini *moveable Pictures*	1	8
Three Little Kittens; their Courtship, &c. &c.	1	8
Dean's Wonderful Animals, Moveable	1	8
Alphabets of sorts and sizes, coloured and uncoloured, 8 as., 12 as., and	1	2
Valentine and Orson, Coloured and uncoloured, 6 as. and	0	12
History of the White Cat	0	12
Puck and Pease Blossom in London, 6 as. and	0	12
Cover for Chambers's Journal vol. 18	0	12
,, for London Journal vol. 36	1	0
,, for Punch vol. 43	1	0
London Journal vol. 36, July to December 1862	8	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 26 Ditto	3	0
Punch vol. 43 Ditto	6	8
Braithwaite Retrospect of Medicine vol. 46 Ditto	4	8
Ranking's Abstract of Medical Sciences, vol. 36 Ditto	4	8
London Society, vol. 2 Ditto	7	4
Ditto vol. 1 February to June Ditto	5	12
Leisure Hour 1862	4	8
Sunday at Home 1862	4	8
Good Words 1862	5	12
Family Friend 1862. 2 vol.	5	8
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 6, July to December, 1862	5	12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 5	3	12
Boys own Magazine, vol. 8.	2	4
Cassell's Family Paper, vol. 10	8	8
Fun, vol. 2	3	8
Chambers's Journal, vol. 18.	8	8
St. James's Magazine, vol. 5.	4	4
A Compendium of the Veterinary Art. By Jas. White, late Veterinary Surgeon 1st Royal Dragoons. 19th Edn. 1861. By W. C. Spooner, M.R.V.C.	10	8
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a treatise on Draught. Revised and enlarged, by E. N. Gabriel, M.R.V.C., &c.	8	0
The Horse. By W. Youatt	0	12
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art, 6th edn. By E. Mayhew, M.R.C.V.S.	10	0
Fairy Tales (24,) selected from those of Perrault and other popular writers. By J. R. Planche	3	12
Every Boy's Book. A complete encyclopædia of sports and amusements, &c.	5	8
Extraordinary Men: their boyhood and early life. By W. Russell	1	12
Extraordinary Men and Women. By ditto	3	8
Natural History Picture Book. Mammalia. By the Revd. J. G. Wood	3	12
Murray's Grammar, full edn. 2 vols.	13	4
Sullivan's Grammar	0	12
The Right Word in the Right Place	0	6
Gaslight and Daylight. By G. A. Sala	3	12
The Constable of the Tower. By W. H. Ainsworth	3	12
Head of the Family. By author of John Halifax Gent.	3	12
Wild Oats and Dead Leaves. By Albert Smith	3	12
Memoirs of Robert Houdin. Written by himself	3	12
Tilbury Nogo. By author of Digby Grand	3	12
Misrepresentation: a novel. By Anna H. Drury	3	12
North and South. By author of Mary Barton	3	12
Old Leaves Gathered from Household Words	3	12
The Purgatory of Suicides. By Thos. Cooper, the Chartist	5	12
Our Engines of War, and how we got to make them. By Captain J. W. Jervis. R. Arty.	4	8
Our Farm of Four Acres, and the money we made by it	1	8
Dicken's Little Dorritt, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick Papers, Bleak House, Martin Chuzzlewit.—Each	3	12
Barnaby Rudge, The Old Curiosity Shop.—Each	3	0
Oliver Twist. Sketches by Boz. Christmas Books. Each	2	12
American Notes for general circulation	1	12
Tennyson's Poems	5	12
Crabbe's English Synonymes	10	0

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. —Attention is directed to their unparallelled stock of Musical Instruments.

J. BROADWOOD AND SONS' PIANOFORTES.

Specially manufactured by the eminent firm of J. BROADWOOD AND SONS, to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. HERBERT & Co.'s very extensive importations of these Instruments, enable them to offer a choice to their Constituents and to sell on the most reasonable terms for *Cash payment.* These Instruments will be found to possess in an eminent degree the best qualities of *tone touch* and *durability* for which J. Broadwood and Sons, manufacturers, are so famous. Any Constituents wishing to have an Instrument in its original case, unpacked and direct from the factory of Messrs. Broadwood and Co., can be supplied at any time from HERBERT & Co.'s Bombay Musical Depot.

Sole Agents for the

SOLID GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES."

FULL COMPASS.

Remark.—Each Instrument is guaranteed by HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co. confidently recommend this superb Instrument to the notice of all Amateur Pianists, who value a perfect touch combined with brilliancy of Tone. By an entirely new arrangement of the Mechanical parts, each sound is made to be prolonged by *sympathetic vibration,* thus imparting to the Solid Grand Square of full compass a power which equals that of an ordinary Grand Piano. The mode of securing is universally pronounced to be perfect, and is *guaranteed in every respect.* The sympathetic Grand Squares made specially to the order of HERBERT & Co. comprise all the most valuable improvements suggested by the Exhibition of 1862.

IMPERIAL PIANOFORTE IN ROSEWOOD.

This Instrument is totally unlike any Pianoforte hitherto made. It has the fullest compass of keys and mechanism;—it is capable of being played upon in the usual way and also of playing music itself; without the least trouble or knowledge of music being required on the part of the attendant who may be using the self-performing part of the Instrument. The Keys are available for performance at the same moment the Instrument may be playing mechanically,—this wonderful novelty should be seen and heard to be correctly understood. The music selected for performance at intervals this day, is the following:—

OVERTURE.—FRA DIAVOLO.
SERENADE.—DON PASQUALE.
GALOP.—STURM MARCH.
DO.—GUSTAVE III.
QUADRILLE.—THE LANCERS.
LE CARNAVAL DE VENISE.

⁂ A very large assortment of every style and character of Music for this wonderful Instrument is in stock.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

HERBERT & Co. have in stock a number of instruments which have been in use for periods of three years and upwards, and which they are prepared to sell at moderate prices. Some of these Pianos are highly recommended, as being thoroughly acclimatized and in excellent order.

COMMISSION SALE PIANOFORTES.

Parties wishing to dispose of their Pianofortes, will find HERBERT & Co's. terms to be the most moderate in Bombay.

EXCHANGE OF PIANOFORTES.

Remark.—HERBERT & Co. will, at all times, be prepared to make a fair allowance for any Second-hand Pianoforte in part payment of the purchase of a new Instrument

REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

The Mechanical Department is under the direction of an English practical Superintendent, who has been sent out from one of the first Pianoforte manufacturers in London. With a staff of skilled workmen, and every Mechanical Appliance HERBERT & Co. can guarantee repairs of Pianofortes to be effected thoroughly and at moderate charges.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes let on hire by the Day, Month, or Year according to circumstances and previous arrangement.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes tuned by Experienced Tuners, occasionally by the month, and half-year.

PIANOFORTE REQUISITES.

Music Stools in great variety, Pianoforte Wire, Hammer Felt and Cloth, Tuning Hammers and Forks, Tuning Pipes in sets of 8 and 13, and every appliance for Pianos.

FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.

Varying from the small sized *Minima* Harmonium, to the grand *Church* Harmonium, of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent, HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the Instruments have been made *specially for India, and to express order:* the usual defects of the Harmonium are in equality of tone and imperfect accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment—

The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent Percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a superb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.

On which all Organ Music can be performed with facility.

Price list and full particulars furnished on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—HERBERT & Co. have just received from one of the leading manufacturers of Germany a small consignment of real Meerschaum Pipes, warranted, and which they offer for sale at very moderate prices for cash, viz.:—

THE "HOLLANDER," extra size bowl of the finest Meerschaum, mounted with silver rims, and perforated cap, or cover, fitting fast with a silver spring, cherry wood stem, flexible joint, with screw, on amber tipped mouthpiece ... Rs. 32

About a dozen of this pattern, at various prices,—from Rs. 10 to 30 each.

THE "GRECIAN"—large size bowl,—pure Meerschaum, mounted in solid silver, richly shaped and moulded with silver thread ornamentation—a very handsome pipe cap, &c., similar to the above ... Rs. 32

Six of this pattern to select from, of prices down to R. 25.

THE "ITALIAN," a six-sided (hexagon) shaped bowl of the very best Meerschaum, highly polished enameled and lined with silver; heavy silver mountings;—cap—socket, &c., similar to the above ... Rs. 25 to 30

☞ Several of this pattern.

THE "TURK," a splendid pipe with pure white Meerschaum bowl very thick, of a round flat shape, stem, joint, mouthpiece, &c., similar to those described above ... Rs. 27

CIGAR PIPES, a variety of exceedingly well finished and artistic designs, intended to hold cheroots for smoking from ... Rs. 5 to 25

N. B.—The whole of the above pipes have been selected by a good judge of Meerschaum.

It is to be clearly understood that these are not the mere imitation arricles generally sold, but are the genuine productions of the first German source of supply of

PURE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-PLATE.—A rare assortment of very fine Plate, comprising most of the articles which are adapted for presentation, are now available.

CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Double action, Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes. Herbert & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of tone, touch, and quality, which characterise the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina Piano Music.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished with all the modern improvements: *net cash* ... Rs. 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rosewood case, round corners, double fret panels, moulded top, &c., highly polished, one of *Collard and Collard's* make: *net cash* ... 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case repeater action, &c., a good toned Instrument: *net cash* ... 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Mahogany case, similar to the above, of fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. ... 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only,* as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back, and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SILVERED CORNOPEAN.—HERBERT & Co. have just landed a beautifully finished Cornet of first class mode, pure in tone, strongly made and complete in box.—Price Rs. 120

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—This Instrument could not be purchased in London *under ten Guineas.*

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.—Seven octaves in Mahogany case, thoroughly secured for the climate of India. The finest *touch* that it is possible to produce, is available upon the keys of this Instrument. Four beautiful opal glass insulators of a new pattern are placed under it. Attached to the Piano is an Harmonium with four stops of entirely new tone, made so as to accord with the Piano keys, and keep the Instrument in constant tune in unison with itself.

Complete Price Rs. 800 cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

Continued.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro silvered, in plain Pattern, Fluted, and Wreath Pattern.

Each Pattern is manufactured in three sizes, and each article is fitted with an under rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

First or Large Size.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups—Squat Champagne Glasses, &c. &c.

Second or Medium Size.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c. &c.

Third or Small Size.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c. &c.

Price of the Plain Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

Price of the Fluted Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

Price of the Wreath Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-8 each. Second size Rs. 2. Third size Rs. 1-4.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ALEXANDRE FLUTINAS.—A small stock of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a wood box, lined and fitted with hooks, handle and lock, &c.; they have the full number of keys, and a book of instruction is in the box with each Flutina.—Price Rs. 35 each, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR.—HERBERT & Co. invite notice to a richly-toned Presentation Guitar, manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother of pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 200, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SUPERIOR VIOLINS of excellent tone and highly finished, after the various models of Straduarius, Amati, Guenerius, Magini, and of other renowned Violin makers. From Rs. 50 each. Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW FLUTES.

SOLID SILVER BHŒM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit, *air tight,* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes;—this Instrument is in perfect order and worthy the attention of good players. Rs. 300.

⁂ Cost twenty-eight pounds at Rudall's.

PERFECTED FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates; it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embouchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap; the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver.

A strong Mahogany Box, lined with velvet, and bound in brass, contains the Flute which has two cork joints only. Price Rs. 150 each, Cash.

N. B.—The above Flutes are sold in London for twelve guineas each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW HARMONIUMS.

No. 1. Portable size for dispatch with Tent and Baggage, five octaves compass,—of oak, very cheap, Cash ... Rs. 100

No. 2. Full toned Organ quality made by Alexandre, Paris, very good instrument ... 130

No. 3. THE MINIMA HARMONIUM, is on an improved model, has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action; each instrument is provided with a well-made box with lock and key, measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the price Rs. 240 to ... 280

No. 4. The "BOX" HARMONIUM, is so constructed as to fold up and let down into a small square box about 20 inches long and 12 by 15 broad and deep; its tone is similar to the MINIMA ... 130

No. 5. SERAFINA ANGELICA or HARMONIFLUTE, is a perfect little gem, well adapted for use on board ship, as it can be folded up and carried in a bag ... 125

No. 6. PIANO HARMONIUMS, in rosewood and walnut wood, with 4 distinct qualities of tone. These instruments are made upon an entirely new principle, speaking with the quickest touch; the whole is made to wind-up and fit under any Pianoforte ... 200

☞ *About 30 instruments to select from, comprising the above six kinds.*

No. 7. Elegantly published plain oak, with nine stops, fitted for the new invention called *Antiphonal,* by the application of which music of any kind can be played without the necessity of understanding *notation (or music)* while performing with the instruments ... 400

☞ *Two only of this kind left.*

No. 8. HANDSOME ROSEWOOD, with two (*double*) rows of keys, giving tone of about 12 different qualities. The lower part of this instrument has a foot pedal that acts upon a swell like an organ ... 650

☞ *Four of this kind left.*

No. 9. GRAND ORGAN HARMONIUM, with metal pipes enclosed in a handsome oakwood front carved and moulded, standing 8 feet high. This instrument has two rows of keys. (*swell and great Organ*), and a hand blower at the back; it can be played fully with the upper row of keys coupled on the lower manual. A great many stops are in this beautiful Organ Harmonium ... 800

No. 9. A OAK WOOD, 16 stops, with composition movements to the Bass and Treble separately; percussion action, &c., fitted for Antiphonal mechanism. This Harmonium is well secured with Zinc plate and is very strongly made ... 800

No. 10. ROSEWOOD PATENT MODEL, (*the drawing room Harmonium*), the finest specimen of this class made by Alexandre of Paris, and universally admired for its wonderful capacity, giving a volume of tone equal to a large Orchestra at the same time controuled into the softest echo. 900

☞ *Two only of this kind.*

No. 11. OAKWOOD PATENT MODEL. This Instrument is precisely similar to the above (No. 10) with the exception of the external ornamentation, which is very beautifully finished with mouldings and panels; the wood is solid and very durable ... 850

☞ *Two of this kind.*

No. 12. WALNUT-WOOD PATENT MODEL, precisely similar to No. 10, but of rich colored beautifully figured wood, seldom met with in this country. The mechanism of these instruments is so constructed as to be easily unconnected by any one of ordinary intelligence, and the interior dusted and looked after without trouble or expense ... 900

No. 13. ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM EXTRA SIZE. This magnificent instrument has double rows of keys, and is fitted with 22 stops, there is a distinct *swell,* blowing apparatus at the back, &c., altogether the finest and largest Harmonium ever made by Alexandre ... 1,200

No. 14. RODULPH'S HARMONIUMS. Two of this new Maker's instruments are on hand; they are remarkable for the softness of their tones, the vibrators being fixed to tubes of *solid* wood; they are very durable, and in great favor. A composition pedal turns on the full power, which is distributed among 15 stops, all imitating the most popular solo instruments of an orchestra ... each. 700

☞ *Two of this kind left.*

N. B.—The whole of the above valuable stock of Harmoniums are now for sale, forming the second half of H. & Co.'s shipments to this place during the last six months. Several second-hand Harmoniums are for sale, which are not enumerated in the above list, prices Rs. 70 to ... 180

ANTIPHONELS.

☞ *Two of this kind left.*

ANTIPHONELS. These Machines are invented to play Music mechanically, and to produce the same effect upon an Organ or Harmonium *musically,*—as heard, when those Instruments are played upon by a professor or amateur in the ordinary way. The following Music is set upon small pieces of wood which are passed into the machine and set in motion, the keys of the Harmonium or Organ are then seen to move as if touched by invisible fingers, performing the Music whatever it is without the slightest error or —the person attending to the instrument in any way nevertheless be perfectly ignorant of the science of Music:

The Last Rose of Summer,
Selection from the Stabat Mater,
See the Conquering Hero Comes,
and twenty others.

Jackson's Te Deum, Morning and Evening Hymn, Old 100th Hanover, Rockingham—St.-Ann's, and fifty others.

Psalms, Hymns, Chants, Services, &c., made to order, no matter how difficult the Music required.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the BOMBAY DIOCESAN COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will be held in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report and appoint the Select Committee.

The Chair will be taken by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, President of the Committee.

F. J. SPRING,
Secretary of the Committee.

Monday, 16th February 1863.

TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS furnished Apartments in Grant Buildings. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* office, Fort.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Received by Steamer "Behar."

	Rs.	A.
HART'S ANNUAL ARMY LIST. 1863	16	
GEOLOGY. By Professor Dana, 8vo. cloth	16	0
ON GOUT. By Dr. Garrod, 8vo. cloth	11	4
CAPTAIN GRONOW: REMINISCENCES OF CAPTAIN GRONOW, new edition	6	12
BOOK KEEPING. By J. Morrison, new edition much improved 8vo.	6	0
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Vol. 46. July to December, 1862. Post 8vo. cloth.	4	8
HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. By Drs. Ranking and Radclyffe. Vol. 36, post 8vo. cloth	4	12
NO NAME. By Wilkie Collins. 3 vols. post 8vo. cl.	23	0
LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, 1863. Thirty-first Edition, revised, &c. 1 vol. royal 8vo. cloth, gilt edges	24	0
LIFE IN NORMANDY. Sketches of French Fishing, Farming, Cooking, Natural History, and Politics, drawn from Nature. By an English Resident. With Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	18	0
THE LADIES' TREASURY. Edited by Mrs. Warren. Vol. 6. Royal 8vo.	5	12
HALF-HOURS WITH THE BIBLE. Or, the Children's Scripture-Book. 200 Engravings. Cloth, extra gilt	3	12
ROLAND CASHEL. By C. Lever. Cheap Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo.	3	0
PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES. On our Knowledge of the Phænomena of the Organic Nature. By Professor Huxley, F.R.S. Crown 8vo. cloth	2	0
TEN YEARS OF IMPERIALISM IN FRANCE. By a Flaneur. Second Edition. 8vo. cloth.	6	12
LOWNDES' BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL. Edited by H. G. Bohn. New Edition. Part 8	2	12
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON COLENSO'S ALGEBRA. By J. Hunter. Fcap.	1	12
ONCE A WEEK. Vol. 7. July to December. Profusely Illustrated	5	12
THALATTA. Or, the Great Commoner. A Political Romance. Crown 8vo. cloth	6	12
THE COMMONPLACE PHILOSOPHER. By the Author of "The Country Parson." Post 8vo. cloth.	6	12
LEVER'S BARRINGTONS. Complete in 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations	10	8
LINDLEY'S LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. Supplementary Volume. Royal 8vo	12	0
THE CROWN OF SUCCESS. A Tale. By A. L. O. E. Fcap	1	12
THE FOGGY NIGHTS AT OFFORD. By Mrs. H. Wood, Author of "East Lynne." Published as a Contribution to the Lancashire Distress. Crown 8vo.	2	12
THE GOSPEL IN MADAGASCAR. By the Author of "The Life of Reverend W. B. Johnson." Small 8vo.	2	12
BOY'S PLEASURE BOOK. With numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo.	6	0
PUNCH, RE-ISSUE. Vol. 23. Paper boards	3	12
THE BAMPTON LECTURES FOR 1862. The Critical History of Free Thought. By Revd. A. S. Farrar. 8vo. boards	12	0
THE QUEEN'S MARIES. By G. J. White Melville. New Edition. 1 vol. uniform with "Digby Grand," &c.	4	8
LONDON SOCIETY. Vol. 2, medium, 8vo. cloth, crimson, gilt edges	7	4
FAMILY SERMONS. By H. Bonar, D.D. Kelso. Crown 8vo. cloth	4	8
THE FIFE AND THE DRUM. Or, He Would be a Soldier. By L. Wraxall. Illustrated. 8vo.	5	12
DRIFTWOOD, SEAWEED, AND FALLEN LEAVES. By Rev. Dr. Cumming, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth	16	0
LECTURES ON THE JEWISH CHURCH. By Rev. A. P. Stanley. 8vo.	12	0
PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS ALMANACK 1863	1	0
COLONEL ROBERTSON'S CATECHISM, on the new Field Exercises	3	12
HOLME LEE'S against wind and tide	1	12
MAYHEW'S Blow Hot Blow Cold	0	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

JOHNSON'S, PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wase, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	3	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	3	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Promises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, Long Cloths.
500 ,, ,, Madapollams.
800 ,, ,, Jaconets.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

On account of the concerned.

The following unclaimed Goods ex *Turon* and *Glenlia.*

H J M— 26 Bales Gunnies.
No Mark— 117 Bundles do.
,, —3000 Loose Pieces do.
H M J— 156 Bags Sugar.
,, — 8 Bales Gunnies.

Bombay, 17th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Fancy Dolls, Plated Salt Cellars, Time-pieces, Revolvers, Saddle Cloths, Bath Mats, Morocco Leathers, New Buggy Whips, 25 Bundles of Brass Damaged Wires, Hammers, Marble Balls, 20 Bales Gunny Pant, Persian and Cambay Carpets, one 12 light plated Chandelier with Drops and Cut Shades, several sets of plated new Tea Sets, Bread Baskets, Liquor Frames, with 3 Bottles each, Boxes of Knives and Forks, Spoons and Forks, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Couches, Chairs, Tables, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder at 4 P.M. 100 Barrels of Coal Tar.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow and Edward Adams, of London.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th February 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 18th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 15/16.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d. to 2s. 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	90 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	2 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs 4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs 400 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	94½
" Loan 1854-55	94½
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106⅝
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 15s. 0d.
(Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. Nominal.
(Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. Do.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	No enquiry.
To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (16th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	" 415 to 420
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	" 415 to 425
New Oomravuttee	" 425 to 426
Old Compta	" 426 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 535 to 540
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 420 to 422
New Vazavul	" 430 to 432
New Khandeish	" 415 to 417
Old Porat-bee	" 375 to 380
New Accote	" 428 to 430
Old Mangalore	" 380 to 385
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 37 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
on demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, or on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0⅜d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-54 "	"
On Demand	" 2-51 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	do.
On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	⅌ cent ⅌ anm.
do. 9 do. do.	5½	do. do.
do. 6 do. do.	5	do. do.
do. 4 do. do.	4½	do. do.
do. 3 do. do.	4	do. do.
do. 1 do. do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.
On Scotland	1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland	1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes, negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11⅞d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 16	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Bushire 8 Feb.
17	Feroz Shah	Daveren	Calcutta 14 Jan.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 17	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Kurrachee.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle,* from Bushire.—Mr. E. Bishop and 6 natives.

Per Ship *Feroz Shah,* from Calcutta.—Mrs. Daveren and family; Mr. Boat and 1 native.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester,* to Surat.—Mr. A. Gibbs and 186 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph,* to Surat.—76 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Morning Star,* J. Taverner, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Wasp,* for Liverpool.
Ship *City of Delhie,* for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY 1863.
For London.

Salamanca.—54 chests Indigo, 135 mds., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Caroline Agnes.—348 pieces E. Teeth, 17 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Bovanjee Vullybhoy; 21 chests Cardamoms, 42 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 12 cases Sundries, C. Framjee Nowrojee.

Walmer Castle.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

For Liverpool.

Harmonides.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. Macdonald and Co.; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt.; 24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 70 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Uncas.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 20 cases Blackwood Furnitures; 4 plated Curry Dishes; 21 pieces Carpets, Dadabhoy Cowasjee; 900 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy.

Queen of England.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Premchund Roychund; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Tasmania.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 14 bales Wool, 42 cwt., Daveedass Nuthoo.

Shakespear.—11 bales Cotton, 40 cwt., Maneckjee Framjee and Co.

Mornington.—75 casks Jingilly Oil, 324 cwt., Cawsajee Maneckjee; 500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Bosphorus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. F. Cama; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hurry Mowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Jayaingbhoy Huttaysing; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Khandapa Goolway.

Trenton.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Hurry Mowjee; 16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., Maneckjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.; 24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., Shaja Pussoo; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., G vindjee Doongersy.

Grey Hound.—49 bales Cotton, 171½ cwt., 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Assaria Sewjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 240 bales Cotton, 840 cwt., H. Byne.

Queen of the Seas.—220 bales Cotton, 742½ cwt., George S. King and Co.; 322 bags Linseed, 483 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Kessow Wagjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Resolute.—58 bales Cotton, 198½ cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Poonsy Velljee.

Wasp.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomanjee.

Brunelle.—75 casks Jingilly Oil, 320 cwt., Vusnnjee Munsy; 50 casks Jingilly Oil, 208 cwt., Pestonjee Bazunjee and Co.; 100 hhds. Jingilly Oil, 405 cwt. 10 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung; 125 casks Jingilly Oil, 512 cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy and Co.; 40 casks Jingilly Oil, 170 cwt., Tulla Morarjee.

King of Algeria.—1,500 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Natolia.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Rugnathjee Ramdass; 112 bales Cotton, 392 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 560 C. N. Cama and Co.

City of Delhi.—300 bags Jingillyseed, 450 cwt., Vusunjee Munsy.

Fort William.—47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., Ameerchund Cullianjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadab oy.

Cimber.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Jehangirjee Hormusjee.

For Havre.

D. Artagnan.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Peerozshaw D. and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 400 bags Coffee, 500 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Eloisa.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Runchore Magjee; 111 bales Cotton, 388½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Zemindar.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Saint Helena.

Sailor's Prince.—2 cases Brandieths Pills, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 5 bags Dates, 1½ cwt., 1 box China Figures, 1 parcel China Gauze, J. G. Ward; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	Kurrachee.
205	Cursetjee (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner,	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	Bombay. (For sale.)
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus,
950	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
	Severn (s), Montrisor.	
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay,
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
679 Caroline Agnes, W. Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Feb. 18)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
927 Salamanca, [illegible]—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1064 Walmer Castle, [illegible]—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. [illegible])

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1239 Cimber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
624 Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. Dec. 23)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co.
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, G. Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell.
951 Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
659 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Leladhur. (c. l. Jan. 21)
650 Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1169 Pride of the Ocean, J. Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.
876 Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
620 Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
983 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
444 Waverly, Nacoda—Hajee Mohomed Sedick.
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ST. HELENA.
761 Sailor Prince, Wise—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 17)

FOR NEW YORK.
1197 Witch of the Wave, Bramhall—D. P. B. & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR ADEN.
300 Judul Bary, Nacoda—Haji Esmail Sidick. (c. l. Jan. 8)
575 Sir E. Perry, Narea—Govindjee Virjee. (c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR HAVRE.
255 D'Artagnan, G. T. Dizac—R. Frith & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
826 Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns Hobart & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR CHINA.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge.—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR SIAM.
891 Prince of Wales, J. Winckler—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.

FOR JOODA.
543 Surge, Nacoda—Abdoolla Hajee Alaruckia. (c. l. Feb. 14)

MOULMAIN.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
607 Noosrut Shah, W. Minto—Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
630 Cutch Merchant, Ashley.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
605 Futtay Allum, Shearle—H. Jacob H. Joosub. (c. l. Feb 6)
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.

FOR MADRAS.
220 Amelia, W. Barton—J. Jorder Eagne. (c. l. Feb. 7)

FOR KURRACHEE.
403 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR COCHIN.
835 Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HUDOODA.
345 Inspector, Nacoda—H. J. Haji Joosub. (c. l. Jan. 23)
669 Nasree, S. A. Box—Doosabhoy Merwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR COLOMBO.
154 Keeratti Roodreen—D. Bhicajee Khan (c. l. Feb. 13)

NOT FIXED.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Australian (Transport steamer), Neblet.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
1499 Boston Light, A. Crowell—Cursondass Madhavadass.
650 Boyne, Kemp—Hajee Fazell Marcally.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards.—H. Moosa Joosub.
534 Bushire Merchant, G. H. Jones—H. A. S. H. Cadoo.
729 Emmanuel, Nacoda—Kinghur Govindjee.
436 Fatel Rahamon. Nicoline—Shaik Md. A. Latiff.
614 Forfarshire Richmond.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
527 Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart Latham & Co.
620 Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo.
299 J. J. Dussumier, L. Bourde—Nowrojee Ardaseer.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
669 Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
498 Shaw Allum, O. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.
735 Sydney (s), Hodges.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
Tubal Cain, Duncan—(Government Transport).
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick Nixon & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
1090 Behar, G. Hyde.
1950 China, R. Carling.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
1500 Salsette, R. T. Dundas.
1200 Singapore, Gribble.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA THE COAST.
761 Chimera, Motte—McIver & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.
391 Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
744 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.

FOR COLOMBO AND COCHIN.
682 Velocity, Sinclair—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

NOT FIXED.
591 Princess Royal, Gakin—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Pinkerton, Assistant Surgeon J. Medical Department, on duty, from Neemuch.
Forbes, Lieut., 14th N. I., on duty, from Kaire.
Sealy, Lieut. Colonel 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Hardy, Captain, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Robinson, Quarter Master, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Robinson, Quarter Master, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hardy, Captain, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Sealy, Lieut. Colonel, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Wilson, Assistant Surgeon W. J., H. M.'s 28th Regt., to join, to Nusseerabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 17th February 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt. the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will assemble to-morrow, at 6½ A.M., at the Commissary Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops, in Garrison and again at 11 A.M. at the Musjid Bunder to examine and report upon 100 Hogshead of Malt liquor arrived from Cannanore.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, will attend the Committee.

The tasters from the 33rd Regiment, will also attend; the Deputy Commissary General sending a Dumnee for their conveyance at the usual hour.

2. The European Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut. Colonel Gibbard, Royal Artillery, is President, is dissolved.

3. Lieut. Hibbert, 18th Regt. N. I., has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate subject to confirmation, from 15th February to 16th March 1863, to remain at Malligaum.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 16th Feb. 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows :—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Lieut. E. H. Baker, Royal Artillery.
Lieuts. W. A. Park, and E. C. W. Cotgrave, Cadre European Regt. attached 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

Lance Corporal Peter Rooney, Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, is transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Garrison Band.

Private Deelbabar Khan of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., is transferred to the 27th or 1st Belooch Regiment.

Lieut. G. C. Hoge, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed Adjutant of the Poona Horse.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th February 1863.

Mr. F. C. Turner, Midshipman supernumerary of the *Ajdaha,* is permitted to reside on shore and out of the Sanatarium from the 16th instant for the benefit of his health.

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ARTICLE OF WAR FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V. OF 1863.

An Act to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.)

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient to amend certain Articles of war enacted in the said Act XXIX. of 1861; It is enacted as follows :—

I. *Sections repealed.*—Sections I. to XVII., and Section XXVIII. of Regulation XXII. of the Bombay Code (to declare and define Military Authority in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large) except Sections III. and VII. in so far as they regulate the jurisdiction, in small suits, of the Superintendents of Bazars; Chapter VI. of the same Regulation; and Regulation II. of 1829 of the Bombay Code (for establishing Rules and Articles for the better government of the Native Officers and Sepoys in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies under the Presidency of Bombay) are hereby repealed.

II. *Repeal of Articles* 8, 82, 73, 78, 82, 117, *and* 166.—The Articles of War numbered respectively, 8, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166, in the said Act XXIX. of 1861, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following Articles of War shall be read and taken as Articles 8, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166 respectively, of the said Act XXIX. of 1861.

ARTICLE 8.

Dismissal and discharge.—A Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be liable to [illegible] by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor in Council, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which he belongs: and the said Commander-in-Chief shall have power to reduce any Non-Commissioned Officer to the ranks.

Discharge and reduction by Commanding Officer.—The Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Corps shall have power to dismiss or discharge any Soldier below the rank of a Non-Commissioned Officer, and to dismiss, discharge, or reduce to the ranks any Non-Commissioned Officer belonging to such Regiment or Corps.

Every such dismissal or discharge shall involve forfeiture of claim to pension.

Proviso as to reduction and suspension.—No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be reduced to the ranks for any stated period; nor suspended from his rank; nor reduced from a higher to a lower grade of Non-Commissioned Officer.

Certificate of discharge.—Every Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier discharged the service shall be furnished by the Commanding Officer* of the Regiment or Corps to which he belonged with a discharge certificate in the Vernacular language of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier. Such certificate shall express the authority for, and cause of, the discharge, and the period of the entire service in the Army of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, and shall be accompanied with an English translation.

ARTICLE 32.

Defiling place of religious worship.—Who shall wantonly and intentionally defile any places dedicated to religious worship, or shall wantonly and intentionally insult the religious feelings of any person.

ARTICLE 73.

Powers of the Commander-in-Chief to appoint Court Martial.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency may appoint a General or other Court Martial, and may confirm, mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of such Court. He may issue his Warrant to any General or other Officer under his command, having the command of any body of Troops in the service of Her Majesty, empowering such Officer to appoint District or Garrison Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any offence committed by any Officer, or Soldier, or Follower in the Service of Her Majesty, not being a European British subjects of Her Majesty; and to confirm and mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of any such Court Martial. No sentence, adjudging or involving forfeiture of additional pay, or of claim to pension on discharge, or of any prospective advantage, shall be carried into effect until sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the offender belongs. The Commander-in-Chief may remit any forfeiture awarded, and may order the restoration of any advantage of which the offender has been deprived by such forfeiture.

ARTICLE 78.

Death, transportation, or imprisonment.—A General Court Martial may sentence for any crime, which by these Articles is made liable to such sentence, any Officer to death or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or in cases falling under Article 22 or Article 66, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding three years, and with or without solitary confinement; or may sentence any soldier to death, or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding fourteen years, for any crimes which are by these Articles of War expressly made liable to any such sentence and for such crimes only. No Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial shall have power to pass a sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for any longer period than three years.

Punishment of Commissioned Officers.

Dismissal, suspension, or reduction to ranks.—A General Court Martial may sentence a Commissioned Officer to be dismissed the service; or to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for a stated period; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of his rank, by an alteration of the date of the Commission, and such Officer shall lose the corresponding benefit of length of service.

No Court Martial, inferior to a General Court Martial, shall have power to try a Commissioned Officer.

Punishment of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.—Reduction to ranks, corporal punishment, imprisonment, or solitary confinement.—A General, or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer to be reduced to the ranks; or may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be dismissed the service; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of the rank which he holds, whereby such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall lose the benefit of the corresponding length of service; or to suffer corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; or to imprisonment which may be with or without hard labor, and which may include solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement.

No Soldier shall be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in any one year, whether by the sentence of one or more Courts Martial, or by order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which such Soldier belongs.

No sentence of imprisonment shall be awardable by a General Court Martial for any period exceeding two years (except when otherwise expressly provided); nor by a District or Garrison Court Martial for any period exceeding one year; nor by a Regimental Court Martial for any period exceeding six calendar months.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be sentenced to imprisonment or corporal punishment without being first reduced to the ranks.

Punishment for "Disgraceful Conduct."

Forfeiture of pay or pension in addition to corporal punishment or imprisonment.—A General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial may, in addition to corporal punishment or to imprisonment, sentence a Soldier convicted of disgraceful conduct to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay and claim to pension on discharge, which otherwise might have accrued from the length or nature of his former service; or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it may have accrued from past service, or might accrue from future service.

No soldier shall be tried for disgraceful conduct by any Court Martial inferior to a District or Garrison Court Martial.

Forfeiture and stoppages in addition to dismissal.—A Court Martial may, in addition to any punishment involving dismissal or discharge, sentence any Officer or Soldier, whom it is authorized to try, to forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances due at the time of dismissal or discharge, or of such portion thereof as may be required to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct. A Court Martial, in addition to any punishment not involving dismissal or discharge may sentence any Officer or Soldier to be put under stoppages not exceeding, in the case of an Officer two-thirds of his pay and allowances, and in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier one-half of his pay and allowances until any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct be made good.

Forfeiture of pay during confinement.—Every Soldier subjected to confinement in the Quarter Guard or Defaulter's Room, or in a Solitary Cell, or in any other place of imprisonment, whether as a punishment by his Commanding Officer or on a charge of which he shall be afterwards convicted by Court Martial shall forfeit all claim to pay and allowances during such confinement, and shall be entitled to receive subsistence only according to the rates laid down in the Regulations.

ARTICLE 82.

Powers of Officers Commanding Detachments in punishing offences.—An Officer Commanding a Detachment of his own Regiment or Corps may assemble a Regimental Detachment Court Martial; and an Officer Commanding a Detachment consisting of men of different Regiments or Corps, may assemble a Detachment or Line Court Martial. Every Court so assembled shall be constituted in the manner provided for a Regimental Court Martial under the provisions of these Articles of War, and shall have the like powers.

The provisions of these Articles of War which relate to a Court Martial held in a Regiment or Corps shall, in all practicable cases, be taken to apply to a Court Martial held in a Detachment.

No Officer on detached command of less than three Troops or Companies, or of a Detachment not numerically equal to three Troops or Companies, and not being on the line of march or on board a ship or other vessel, shall carry into effect any punishment awarded by a Court Martial held by his order, until the sentence shall have been confirmed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or by the nearest Superior Officer a command of not less than a Regiment, who is hereby authorized to confirm every such sentence in like manner as an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps might do. Provided that in detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where cannot an immediate example is necessary, and reference cannot be made to such Commanding or Superior Officer without detriment to the service, the Officer Commanding such Detachment may exercise the powers relating to Court Martial which are vested in an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps.

Clause 2.

The Commanding Officer of any Detachment of not less than three Troops or Companies, or of any Detachment numerically equal to or greater than three Troops or Companies; and the Commanding Officer of any European Detachment to which native details are attached (of whatever strength or number such European Detachments, or such native details may be); and any Commissary of Ordnance being a Commissioned Officer or other Commissioned Officer in charge of any Arsenal, Ordance Establishment, or any Camp Equipage Depot may summarily try any offence against these Articles of War, committed by any person under his command or who is subject to such Articles (not being a Commissioned Officer); and may on conviction sentence such offender and carry out such sentence without confirmation or any further authority; provided that such sentence shall not exceed the powers of a Regimental Court Martial.

In detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where an immediate example is necessary, and a Court Martial cannot be convened under clause 1 of this Article without detriment to the service, and reference cannot be made without such detriment to the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment; the Officer Commanding any Detachment though of less than three Troops or Companies or not numerically equal to three Troops or Companies, may exercise the powers, of summary trial, of sentence which might have been exercised by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs. Provided that, if reference can be made to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment, such reference shall be made, and such Officer thereupon shall have authority summarily to try, and in case of conviction to sentence the offender, and to carry out such sentence as if the offender had been under his command.

Any Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a [illegible] War, shall be deemed to include such Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a trial.

The proceedings of such summary trial shall be conducted, so far as may be practicable, and shall be recorded in the same manner as is provided in Article 81 for summary trials by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps, and shall, in like manner, be signed and forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division within which such Detachment shall be at the time, who is hereby authorized to set aside the trial for the same reasons that an Officer Commanding a Division is authorized by article 81 to set aside a trial by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps. Provide that every sentence so awarded by an Officer Commanding any such Detachment or by any other Officer holding a trial under this Article may be carried out without waiting for its approval by the Reviewing Officer.

ARTICLE 117.

No person to be tried a second time for the same offence.—No person who shall have been acquitted or convicted by a Court Martial of any offence shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other Court Martial for the same offence. Provided that any person may be tried for the offence of murder, and punished for that offence, notwithstanding he may have been tried and punished for the act which caused death, if at the time of his conviction for the said act death shall not have resulted, or shall not have been known by the Court which passed sentence to have resulted.

When any person subject to these Articles of War shall have been found guilty by a Court Martial of any Military offence, such Court Martial shall enquire into and receive evidence of any previous conviction of such person before a Court Martial or a Court of Justice, and shall enquire into the general character of such person, if a Soldier, for the purpose of apportioning the punishment to which he is liable to be sentenced for the offence of which he has been so found guilty. And it shall not be necessary to give any notice to such person, previously to his trial that such evidence will be received.

ARTICLE 166.

Regulations respecting Bazar and Cantonment Police, and Punchayets, declared in force—The Regulations by which in any Presidency the Office and powers of Commissariat Officers, or Officers in charge of the Police in any Cantonments, or Superintendents of Military Bazars, are at present defined and controlled; or by which Punchayets are constituted and guided, shall continue to be in full force, and to be observed at the several Presidencies respectively.

III. The following additional Clause shall be read as the second paragraph of Article 103 of the said Act XXIX. of 1861 :—

Every witness during attendance on a Court Martial, and during the time necessary for going and returning, shall be privileged from arrest in any Civil proceeding, and if arrested in any such proceeding, may be discharged by order of such Court Martial.

IV. *Construction.*—This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX. of 1861.

M. WYLIE,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

Sporting.

THE Bombay Hunt will meet at the Kennels on Thursday morning next, at 6 o'clock.

BOMBAY RACES, 1863.

Seventh day, Tuesday, 17th February, 1863.

1ST RACE.—"THE EUROPEAN MERCHANTS' PURSE," Rupees 1,000 for all Arab Galloways landed after 1st September 1862, in the stables of the givers of the Dealers' Plate. 1¼ mile and a distance. 5 G. M. for Horses named by 15th September, 10 G. M. by 1st January, 20 G. M. by 1st February when the Race will close, and 20 G. M. additional for each horse declared to start.

3 Years old to carry	7 st.	0 lbs.
4 Do.	7 st.	5 lbs.
5 Do.	7 st.	10 lbs.
6 Do.	8 st.	2 lbs.
Aged Do.	8 st.	7 lbs.

The Newcomes'	b a g 7 st. 5 lbs.	Sultan	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h 8 st. 2 lbs.	Timoor	2
The Allies'	g a h 8 st. 2 lbs.	Soostie	3

Time—3m. 22s.

The first race of this extra day began with a very good start, *Timoor* leading, and *Soostie* following close with *Sultan* at even distance in rear; in this order they came to the Dobees turn, when *Sultan* made a vigorous push, collared and passed, first *Timour,* and then *Soostie,* and came in an easy winner, the whip and spur being used to no purpose by the rest.

2ND RACE.—"THE PERSIAN MERCHANTS' PURSE," given in honor of Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, Consul General of Persia. Rupees 1,000 for all Arab Horses landed after 1st September 1862, in the stables of the givers of the Dealers' Plate. Weight for age. Entrance 50 G. M. P. P. once round the course. Nominations to be taken on the 15th December when the race will close.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c 7 st. 12 lbs.	Syed	1
Mr. St. John's	ns g a h 8 st. 5 lbs.	Kingstone	2
Abdool Wahab's	h a h 8 st. 5 lbs.	Julfan	3

Time—3m. 5s.

A very fair start was again effected, *Syed* with his namesake taking the lead, with *Kingstone* close by; at the three-quarter mile *Julfan* collared and passed *Kingstone* and ran side by side with *Syed*; with a liberal use of whip and spur, however, *Syed* managed to be too much for *Julfan,* and recovering the lead, kept it and came in a winner, by more than a length ahead of *Julfan.*

3RD RACE.—"A MATCH," Rupees 1,000. 2 miles.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Basheer	1
Abdool Wahab's	g a h	Honeysuckle	2

Time—3m. 5s.

In this match *Benson,* as he generally does, took the lead, which he did not seem in any way disposed to make a question of, *Basheer* being in front all the way; as he passed the Dobees turn, the distance from *Honeysuckle* had increased so much as to leave very little hopes for the latter, and *Basheer* kept it up, coming in a winner by about twenty lengths.

4TH RACE.—"THE ARAB MERCHANTS' PURSE," of 500 Rupees for all Arabs, weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of "The Forbes Stakes" 50 G. M. Dealers' Plate 40 G. M. and "Derby" 100 G.M. "Aga Khan's Purse" or "Ally Shah's Cup" to carry 7 lbs. extra, of both 10lbs. Three or more races 1st. 2 Miles. Entrance 20 G. M. 3 Horses from different stables to start, or there will be no race.

The Stranger's	g a h 9 st. 8 lbs.	Grey Leg	1
Mr. William's	g a h 8 st. 7 lbs.	Hajee	2
Ali Abdoolah's	g a h 9 st. 0 lbs.	Red Hazard	3
Ali Abdoolah's	b a c 7 st. 5 lbs.	Lancer	4
Mahomed Bauker's	g a h 8 st. 5 lbs.	Grey Jacket	5

Time—3m. 53s.

A very pretty start, the whole moving off nearly together and passing the Club almost in a group, with *Grey Leg* slightly in advance, and *Lancer* and *Hajee* next. At the three-quarter mile *Hajee* made a push collaring and passing *Lancer* at the Dobees turn, *Red Hazard* too changed places with *Grey Jacket* at the Hotel, and collared and passed *Lancer* likewise. *Grey Leg* and *Hajee* however kept their place the former coming in an easy winner. This was a most excellent race, the time was differently quoted at 53m. and 54m., the former being nearer the time.

5TH RACE.—"A MATCH," Rupees 1,000 ¾ miles.

Mr. Kerr's	b a h 10 st.	Cronstadt	1
Mr. Douglas'	g a h 10 st.	Baba	2

Time—1m. 27s.

Cronstadt slightly took the lead, and kept it coming in an easy winner, hard held.

CALCUTTA RACES,—1862-63.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY. 1863.

There was by no means a bad attendance at the Grand Stand this morning, although the weather is rapidly becoming too warm for racing. Rather after the time the bell rang for the First Race.

The Maidaun Stakes of 20 G. M. from the Fund. For all Arabs. ¾ of a mile. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners once during the first meeting to carry 3lbs. extra; ditto twice ditto 5lbs. extra; ditto thrice or oftener 7lbs. extra. Entrance 10 G. M. Half forfeit. To close on 1st December.

Mr. York's Scimitar, 9st. 3lbs	1
Mr Manchester's Royal Exchange, 8st. 12lbs	2
Shaik Ibrahim's Sooltan Jan, 9st. 3lbs	3

This race was won by *Scimitar,* but his jockey not having declared weight, the race was given to *Royal Exchange.* During the race *Sooltan Jan's* saddle shifted back to his flanks, but his jockey rode him in capitally to the post.

Time—1-26.

The following paid forfeit :—*Captain.*

SECOND RACE.

The Criterion Stakes of 20 G. M. from the Fund. For all Country-bred and Colonial horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Platers to carry 7lbs. extra Maidens allowed 3lbs. Maidens on the day of the Race allowed 10lbs. Entrance 10 G. M. Half forfeit To close on 1st December.

Mr. Hartley nas Maydew, 9st. 11lbs. walked over.

The following paid forfeit :—
Aunt Sally, Priam, Blue Bonnet, Fortress, Safeguard, and *Moonbeam.*

THIRD RACE.

Merchant's Plate, value 100 G. M., presented by the Merchants of Calcutta. For all Horses. R. C. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. The winner of either the Governor-General's Rajah Pertab. Chunder Sing's, or the Civilians' Cups to carry 10lbs. extra; if one Horse be a winner of any two of them, to carry 14lbs.; if of all three, to carry 17lbs. extra. Entrance on 1st December, 10 G. M. 20 G. M. on the day before 1st Meeting, when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for all Horses declared to start.

Mr. York's Northwold, 9st. 7lbs	1
Mr. Manchester's Gridiron, 11st. 10lbs	2
Mr. Hope's Twinkle, 10st	3
Major Montague's Hermit, 8st	4
Mr. Sinbad's Thunderstorm, 9st. 5lbs	5
Captain Wadlow's Lord of Clyde, 9st. 4lbs	6
Captain Roberts' Whalebone, 7st. 8lbs	7
Mr. York's Dubious, 10st	8

Voltige.	Sir Hercules.
Anthem.	Fortress.
Efferton.	Safeguard.
Maydew.	Venguard.
Scorpion.	Curraghmore.

All the horses showed well as they went by the stand, *Northwold* in blinkers looking wicked in the extreme. After two false starts which made *Northwold* more troublesome than ever, they got off, the "blinkered one" leading. Towards the mile and a half in *Gridiron* began to go through his horses and at the post *Irvin* made his rush, but the weight 11st 10lbs. was too much for the horse and *Northwold* landed a winner. *Gridiron* a good second,

Time—3-20.

FOURTH RACE.

Trade Purse of 50 G. M. An Arab Handicap. 1½ mile. Entrance 5 G. M., and an additional 5 for all accepting the Handicap. Handicap to be declared on 12th instant, acceptances on 19th, 2nd horse to receive double his stake. 3rd Horse to save his stake.

Mr. Hartley's Famine, 9st	1
Shaik Ibrahim's Captain, 9st. 4lb	2
Mr. York's Scimitar, 8st. 12lb	3
Mr. York nas, Sheriff, 7st. 12lb	4
Mr. Manchester's Royal Exchange, 8st. 6lb	5
Shaik Ibrahim's Syed, 7st. 7lb	6
Mr. Sinbad's Vampire,	0
Mr. Hartley nas Whisker,	

The following paid forfeit :—*Roostum, Gazelle, Parell,* and *Lottery.*

A good race, won, rather unexpectedly, by *Famine.*

Time—2-58.

—*Calcutta Englishman, Feb.* 7.]

Letters to the Editor.

LEGISLATION.

SIR,—The apparent impunity with which crimes are committed by mortals, might lead to the conclusion that I sleep. I sleep not. My appetite for vengeance on the guilty shall be gratified by destruction of property. The instrument of destruction shall be Fire. My minister in Bombay, the *Times of India,* in promulgating my decree for the destruction of adulterated cotton by fire, has tacitly refused to promulgate my decrees for similar destruction of other property, and is no longer minister of mine. I decree as follows; and you are charged with the promulgation of the Decree.

It is Hereby Decreed, that any property, coming under any one of the following descriptions, that shall hereafter be found in any part of the Bombay Presidency shall be destroyed by fire.

Cotton, adulterated.

Cloth, resembling silk, partly composed of less costly materials.

Furniture, presenting the appearance of a more costly wood than that of which it is mainly composed.

Houses, presenting the appearance of stone, mainly built of less costly materials.

Pillars of wood, so painted as to resemble stone.

Ships not faithfully built.

The Police throughout the Presidency are charged with the execution of this Decree and the owners of property destroyed shall not be entitled to compensation from the State. NEMESIS.

On the execution of the above decree, another shall reach you for promulgation. N.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Fort William, on the 7th February, the wife of Captain Parlby, Fort Adjutant, of a daughter.

At Mongbyr, on the 6th February, the wife of Mr. J. T. S. More, of a son.

At Benares, on the 6th February, Mrs. W. S. Halsey, of a son.

At Bhogapore, near Benares, on the 27th January, the wife of Mr. Frank Treleanen, E. I. Railway of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 6th February, Mr. Robert Harvey, hide broker, aged 53 years.

At 7, Pelham Crescent, Hastings, on the 2nd January, Mary Ann Sophia, the wife of Mr. Hugh McLardy, of Calcutta, aged 29 years and 3 months.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAILS.

The Mails for GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per steamer "SINGAPORE" will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

The Mails for MAURITIUS, per ship "ATIET RAHIMON, will be closed THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

CALENDAR.—FEB., 1863.

New Moon .... Wednesday 18d. 7h. 57.3m. A.M.
First Quarter ...... Wednesday 25d. 5h. 25.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	18	Ash Wednesday.	6 28	6 0	11 12	11 35	
Thur.	19	Mars rises at 10th	6 27	6 0	11 57	0 18	
Fri.	20	Venus sets at 7.28	6 27	6 1	0 40	0 59	
Sat.	21	Daybreak at 5h.11m.	6 26	6 2	1 19	1 37	Date 14th Feb.
Sun.	22	Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.	6 26	6 2	1 55	2 14	Time—6h. 0m. 30s.
Mon.	23	Twilight ends at 7.17	6 25	6 2	2 32	2 51	
Tues.	24	St. Matthias.	6 24	6 3	3 8	3 27	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 18th.—Martin Luther died, 1546.—Victory of Admiral Blake, 1653.
Thursday 19th.—Galileo, 1564.—Candy, taken 1815.—Peace with the Burman Empire, 1826.
Friday 20th.—Surrender of Hydrabad (Sind), 1843.
Saturday 21st.—Capitulation of Trinidad, 1796.—Repulse at Jellalabad, 1842.
Sunday 22nd.—French Revolution commenced, 1848.
Monday 23rd.—Peace with Tippoo Saib, 1792.—Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848.
Tuesday 24th.—Calvin died, 1564.—Treaty of Yandaboo concluded, 1826.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 8	KURRACHEE	Feb 10
AGRA	Feb 11	LAHORE	Feb 4
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Jan 19
AUSTRALIA	Dec 26	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 20	MADRAS	Feb 12
BANGALORE	Feb 13	MALTA	Jan 22
COCHIN	Feb 8	MEERUT	Feb 10
CALCUTTA	Feb 9	OUDE	Jan 18
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Feb 8
CEYLON	Feb 1	PENANG	Jan 13
DELHI	Feb 12	RANGOON	Jan 8
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	Jan 23
HONGKONG	Jan 27	SINGAPORE	Jan 22

THE
Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

WE published in our issue of the 3rd instant, an Official Paper on the prevalence of Guinea Worm in villages where water is drawn from wells with steps. The Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division addressed a letter, on the 8th December 1862, to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, in which he said :—"On visiting the village of Khus yesterday, I observed two wells within twenty yards of one another. From the one, an ordinary draw-well, many people were taking their drinking water; while at the other, a large well with steps, there was no one. This step-well, far from being disused, has a water-bag, in good order, attached, which serves to water cattle and to irrigate fields. On my asking why drinking water was not drawn from the well with steps, I was informed that the water from this well caused guinea-worm, while the water from the other well was quite harmless." The villagers ' strongly maintained the fact, but they could give no ' intelligible reason' for it. Mr. Ellis thought it right to record this corroboration of Captain's Elphinston's theory in opposition to the view taken by the late Dr. Grierson in his valuable paper on the subject of guinea-worm in well water. Mr. Ellis also mentions that Captain Thatcher, Superintendent of Police, informed him that his men constantly suffered from guinea-worm when stationed at Juttulpoor, where the only drinking water obtainable was drawn from wells with steps. A bottle of water from each of the wells in the village of Khus was sent by Mr. Ellis to Dr. Stovell for analysis. The Chemical Analyzer to Government, Dr. Giraud, found the waters identical in composition, and differing in no material respect from most ordinary well-waters. He observed that chemical analysis could not be expected to throw any light upon the statement that the use of the water of the one well produced guinea-worm whilst that of the other did not. Dr. Giraud, finally, observed :—" the proofs which Dr. H. J. Carter's observations have afforded of the guinea-worm entering the human body by the skin, and not by the mouth, give great support to the statement that people who use water from the wells with steps are more liable to the guinea-worm, than those who use water from wells without steps; * * * because they go down into the wells and stand with their legs immersed in the water, and therefore are exposed to the attacks of guinea-worm."

A great deal has been written on the question, whether the guinea-worm enters the sys-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

tem by the mouth or through the external integuments. This specimen of the entozoa is the *Filaria Medineusis* of Linnœus, so called from its thread-like appearance ; it is indeed about the thickness of a very thick horse-hair. Another name for it is Dracunculus : it is really a little serpent. The average length of twenty specimens preserved by the late Dr. Grierson was 23-6-8th inches. Cuvier states that it acquires the length of ten feet or more, It certainly does not seem to acquire so great a length in India. According to Dr. Carter, its interior is occupied by an ovisac filled with myriads of minute young. He discovered that minute worms, having a great resemblance to the young of the Dracunculus, existed in abundance in some of the ponds near Bombay; and he supposed that these animalculæ might penetrate the integument via the sudoriferous channels, and so grow into guinea-worms. Dr. Forbes found very similar descriptions of animalculæ in the tanks about Dharwar. The lower animals are known to undergo remarkable changes from external circumstances ; and it is probable that these animalculæ may be the guinea-worms in their first state. Dr. W. J. Moore, whose shabby treatment recently by the local Government was as unaccountable as it was unwise, is a high authority on the "Diseases of India." From a consideration of the facts known about these and other entozoa, he is disposed to believe that the guinea-worm enters the system *both* by the mouth and through the external integuments. He considers it necessary to admit that the minute ovum may be taken into the circulation, in order to explain how it makes its appearance in such positions as the socket of the eye, between the heart and pericardium, and in the cavity of the abdomen. The ovum, he thinks, can pass through the system of lymphatics leading to the general circulation, notwithstanding the very small calibre of these lymphatics ; for some of the infusoria are of such microscopic size, that a single drop of water may contain a number of them equalling that of the whole human species now existing on the surface of the earth. That the guinea-worm also enters the system through the surface, he is led to believe by the fact that its usual position is in the foot or ankle ; which parts are mostly exposed ; and also from observing that sailors employed on water parties and who have gone bare-footed about sodden ground around wells, or shooting water-fowl, have suffered afterwards from dracunculus.

The guinea-worm is one of the plagues of India. Europeans as well as natives are liable to it. Dr. Carter mentions a case where twenty-seven issued from the right leg, and sixteen from the left, of the same person. Minas gives an account of a patient who died, in whom 'the whole skin was a net-work of guinea-worms.' Dampier the Navigator had one developed in his ankle half-a-year after he left the East. He thus describes it :—"I was in great torment before it came out. My leg and ankle swelled, and looked very angry; and I kept on a plaster to bring it to a head. At last drawing off my plaster, out came three inches of the worm, and my pain abated. Till that time I was ignorant of my malady, and a gentleman at whose house I was took it for a nerve; but I knew well what it was, and presently rolled it up on a small stick. After this I opened the place every morning and evening, and strained the worm out gently, about two inches at a time —not without some pain—till I had at length got out above two feet." Let the words of Dr. Moore ever be remembered—'cleanliness, and the use of soap with water, are the best means of preventing its entrance through the integument ; and the habitual use of boiled and filtered water, of avoiding taking the ovum internally.'

MONDAY evening witnessed a meeting of a kind we could wish to see more frequent in Bombay—one of pleasant intellectual and social enjoyment. We allude to a Conversazione of the members of the Bombay Christian Literary Society and other friends at Sir Alexander Grant's bungalow. No trouble had been spared by Sir Alexander and Lady Grant in preparing for the reception and entertainment of their guests,—nothing certainly was wanting on their part to make every one present feel pleased and delighted. The assemblage was large and varied—the ladies well represented. The sources of instruction were varied. Dr. Giraud contributed not a little to the entertainment by the exhibition of the beautiful oxyhydrogen light, by his interesting experiments with the galvanic battery, illustrating the convertibility of the forms of force, and by his explanations of some of the many diagrams which had been got together for the entertainment of the company,—especially of the light thrown by recent spectrum analysis on the condition of the Sun and the nature of his spots, and of the conditions necessary to the success of Artesian Wells. Sir Alexander Grant read some extracts from old authors on the condition of Bombay in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which seemed to be highly interesting to every one. Dr. Wilson gave some more antiquarian information on the same subject. And Mr. Newton exhibited the curious little machine invented by Foucault to illustrate and demonstrate the diurnal rotation of the earth. Doubtless the name of the Gyroscope is in the Index Expurgatorious—for it for ever removes the rotation from the region of admirable hypothesis into that of incontestible fact. This instrument consists of a heavy disc of metal which can be made to revolve on an axis with great velocity and which is so placed in a series of gimbals so delicately hung that it is almost at entire liberty to turn in any direction. If the disc be set in motion freely in space, it will—unless disturbed or constrained—preserve absolutely the plane of its rotation; and to effect this it will even overcome slight obstacles. This was beautifully illustrated by its even resisting the force of gravity. As the earth rotates carrying the Gyroscope along with it the revolving ring or disc cannot remain precisely in its original relation to surrounding objects because its displacement by the rotation of the earth would constantly change the plane in space in which it revolves. The company seemed greatly interested in the sensations produced, when it was attempted to alter the plane of motion by the hand. If any members of the Society were absent they lost a treat. Such meetings are not frequent in Bombay: it would be indeed a pity if they were, unless appreciated and attended as they deserve. Nevertheless we greatly need them to divert us from the monotony of daily cares, and the drudgery of single pursuits ; and those who set the example of trying to introduce such deserve every assistance and encouragement.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 16*th Feb.*, 5-45 P.M.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 17*th Feb.* 9-15 A.M.

Steamer *Nemesis* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 17*th Feb.* 12-20. A.M.

Steamer *Arracan*, sailed for Northern ports, and Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Mauritius per ship *Atiet Rahimon*, will be closed to-day at five o'clock P.M.

THE mails for Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on Saturday next, the 21st instant, at five o'clock P.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

THE following officers and men of H. M.'s various Regiments, proceeded yesterday afternoon to Kurrachee by H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Sealy ; Captain Bond ; Second Captain and Adjutant J. Hardy ; Quarter Master W. Robinson ; Assistant Surgeon Smith, of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery; Ensign Walsh, 93rd Regiment ; 128 men, 26 women, and 17 children, of H. M.'s various Regiments.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 17th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fair ; S. W. light.
BULSAR.—Fair and cool ; southerly light.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine day and light winds. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Cool wind ; light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair ; N. E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair ; N. E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine ; S. E. Ther. 78, Baro. 30-10.
PAUMBEN.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 82.
SURAT.—Cool and fair.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—17TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Mr. J. P. Cornforth attended to answer a summons charging him with having committed an assault on one Arjoon Soonajee, on the night of the 4th instant.

The complainant was one of the men concerned in the Colaba affray, and stated that the defendant had struck him with his fist on the mouth. He had no marks to show.

Mr. Cornforth stated in defence that he was provoked to commit the assault by the man's manner. He was one of a number of people, who had been seized and given in charge of the police for riot, and was very noisy and turbulent. Defendant told him to be quiet, but he continued shouting out and appeared to be endeavouring to escape ; he then gave him a slap in the face.

Rama Ragoo, a police sepoy, deposed that he saw the defendant strike the complainant, but it was not a hard blow.

His Worship fined the defendant three rupees and costs, two rupees to be given to the complainant.

THE FORGED NOTE CASE.—Futtee Bannee, Khadoo Boomadrick and Ruckba Luckajee were again placed at the bar, charged with using as genuine forged notes. The following deposition was taken regarding a fourth prisoner, named Hukma Nanakjee.

Bugwuntrao Bappoo deposed.—I am a police naique, No. 895. I know the fourth prisoner Huckma. I apprehended him on the eleventh instant at Dysur, on a warrant, on a charge of uttering false notes. He said, "I gave two notes to a person in Bombay for twenty-five rupees each, and I obtained those notes from a clerk named Ballajee Baboorao, attached to the Baroda Railway."

The prisoners had no questions to ask.

The case was adjourned till Friday next.

THE DHOBEE TALAO ASSAULT CASE.—The prisoners in this case, Pallonjee Rustomjee, Nowrojee Rustomjee, Byramjee Hirjeebhoy and Sorabjee Pestonjee, were committed to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of assaulting Framjee Bomanjee.

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—The prisoner Nemchund Millapchund was again placed at the bar charged with inducing H. Pectall, and William Allen to falsify telegraph messages.

Mr. Bickersteth, the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Judge appeared on behalf of the defendant.

The Magistrate said, that the document which was sent for translation to the High Court, was returned to him without being translated on account of its illegibility.

Mr. Bickersteth said, that he had no further witnesses to bring forward on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Judge then in a very lengthy speech for the defence said, that the present case no doubt disclosed a very deep and designing conspiracy. It was monstrous to charge his client, a respectable man, on the informations of such jail birds as Allen, Pectall and Sobharam with the offence for which he stood charged. He thought that the cunning deposition of the informants was sufficient to show his worship the animus under which they acted. There was not a respectable witness produced to establish the charge except Mr. Wickham, who in his straight forward manner gave evidence which virtually amounted to nothing. But, said Mr. Judge, his worship would observe that this was no doubt the substance of a conspiracy between Allen, Pectall and Sobharam to place his client in such a position as they might safely extort money from him, having failed already in their purpose by sending Pectall to him. His worship must also look at the conduct of Allen and Pectall who had come to the Court doubly convicted on their own confession of a most serious offence ; that of cutting the wires at Poona and Khandalla. When examined by himself Pectall said that the instrument was not stolen, was not purchased, was not obtained on loan from anybody, but that he had taken it unknown to any body,—was not this stealing ? and he would ask his Worship to look at the character of Sobharam who had been in jail, as he himself admitted for stealing, and see, whether he in his capacity of a cook in service of the defendant's father might not have lent a hand to Allen and Pectall to carry out their object, for he was prepared to say, that the messages for Nemchund Khemchund were delivered to Sobharam. This his Worship would perceive was nothing more than the consequence of a failure on the part of Pectall to extort money from his client. Mr Judge having addressed the Court as to the character of the witnesses said, that there was nothing whatever to justify his Worship in committing the prisoner upon the evidence of such men as those he had named : one of whom had admitted in his evidence that had he received the money he required he would not have laid the information against the prisoner. Besides the evidence was very conflicting and contradictory, and Mr. Judge characterised the present prosecution as a deep laid conspiracy to injure a respectable man, and to deprive him of his liberty. And after a few other remarks on the character of the prosecution Mr. Judge called upon his Worship to give the evidence his careful attention, to look into it closely and fully, and to see, whether in his opinion he would be justified in committing the prisoner upon the meagre evidence adduced by the prosecution.

The Magistrate.—It appears to me that there is a *prima facie* case against the defendant, and I commit him to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Judge applied that the prisoner be admitted to bail.

The Magistrate said that he would accept bail for the prisoner, himself in his own recognizance of Rupees two thousand, and two sureties in the sum of rupees one thousand each.—*Committed to the Sessions.*

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SESSION 1862-63.

Fifth Meeting, January 15th, 1863.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 15th January, at half past 4 P.M. *Present*—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C.S.F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., President ; Captain W. C. Barker, I.N., vice-President ; J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S. ; Lieut. E. F. T. Fergusson, I.N., F.R.A.S. ; Lieut. H. Burn, I. N. ; Venayekrao Jugonathji, Esq., Munmohundass Davidass, J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., The Revd. W. K. Fletcher, M.A. Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G.G.M.C., Captain Mohamed Bin Hamees, Members ; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I.N., Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Election.—Dr. James Lalor, B.A. *Member Proposed.*—Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.

Donations.—The following donations were laid before the Society for which their best thanks were directed to be given to the donors :—

1. Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1861-62. By the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

2. A Catalogue Raisonne of rare, valuable and curious books. By B. Quaritch, Esq.

Letters read.—From the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government.

2. From Venayeckrao Jugonathji Esq.

3. From Professor J. P. Hughlings B.A.

4. From Thomas Black, Esq. forwarding extracts relative to the late Cyclone which will appear in the forthcoming number of the Society's Transactions : and the following from Commander W. Balfour, I.N. :—

"The Chart of Indus Rise and Fall for ten years, sent to the Geographical Society by Government, was constructed from the daily register which has been kept at Kotree since the day I originated it in 1844. I had the books containing this register in my hands shortly before leaving Kotree last August. They are now in the hands of Mr. W. Hughes, Engineer, who has kept the registry since the date mentioned. He is at present at Kotree temporarily in the employ of the Indus Flotilla Company and is perfectly competent ; and I am sure will gladly give you any information in his power respecting the registry. The Chart you have is not the only one. There were I think three others at Kotree on a larger scale, and for seven years on each sheet. I saw that putting so many years on one sheet would have the effect you mention of so running the lines one into another as to render it difficult to trace them. But the object was to supply Sir George Clerk with what he wanted viz., a chart for a decennial period. I always intended to have had this supplemented by a copy of the daily register, and had I remained at Kotree it would ere this have been forwarded to Government. I should mention that a register of the rise and fall of the Mooltan river was kept by the Flotilla Officer at that station, and transmitted weekly to Kotree. The records of the Flotilla are to come to Bombay and it will be found amongst them. Last inundation I caused soundings to be regularly taken alongside the Hyderabad to determine the rate of silt along the bank. The record of these observations signed by Mr. McClelian will be found as above."

The business of the meeting having been brought to a termination, Mr. Burgess read his Paper, "Remarks on the Bombay Tidal Observations for 1861" from which the following is an extract :—

ON THE BOMBAY TIDAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1861.

Few subjects of physical research are beset with more difficulties than that of the Tides. Owing to the very irregular conformations of the shores of the ocean, the great variety of its depths, especially near the coasts, the currents and frictional resistence the waters meet with, on the one hand, and on the other to the ever varying relations of the disturbing forces, it becomes impossible to obtain a general solution of the problem of the Tides, and a matter of some difficulty to obtain a correct representation in mathematical terms even of an empirical form for the local phenomena belonging to individual ports. Only by means of long series of accurate observations can we hope to arrive at a correct knowledge of these phenomena and obtain the necessary data from which to foretell the irregularities of their returns and of their heights in the same harbours? Their importance to the social and commercial interests of mankind has influenced all commercial peoples to provide for their careful and continued observation, and from such have been derived the means for computing the time and heights of the tides for almost every great port in the world with an accuracy that is frequently remarkable. Notwithstanding its importance, however, as one of the most commercial cities of Asia, Bombay has not yet been provided with tide-tables even of sufficient accuracy to satisfy nautical men.

More than 19 years ago the East India Company's Government sanctioned the establishment of a proper tide-guage at the Colaba Observatory, and from December 1845, the Government has liberally defrayed the expenses of the Observatory, an essential portion of the duties of which is the correct observation of the tides. It is greatly to be regretted that for some time these were frequently interrupted, and from a remark made in the volume of observations for 1858 it may be inferred, that even some of these published are unworthy of confidence. The slight repairs necessary having been effected since then, the observations have been more continuous and possibly also much more trustworthy. At the last meeting of the Geographical Society, the volume of Observations for 1861 was presented. It contains the observations of 661 tides during the year ; an examination of which, to some extent, I attempted during a few days leisure, and now beg to submit some of the results to this Society in the belief that the subject at least may not be entirely without interest to some of the members, and with the hope that by calling attention to it some one may be induced to add farther to our knowledge of the tides in this port. In 1847, as soon as two years observations had been collected, Commander Montriou, the superintendent of the Colaba Observatory, with a zeal and industry in the highest degree creditable, attempted a tentative solution problem of the of the Bombay tides. The *formulæ* whose constants be derived were modifications of those suggested by Dr. Whewell in his 'Empirical Laws of the Tides,' and these have been used ever since for the computation of the times of high-water annually published in the Bombay Almanacs, without correction from the mass of accumulated observations. Complaints have been made about the inaccuracy of these predicted times, and it occurred to me to compare the results of Mr. Montriou's *formulæ* with the actual observations for one whole year, in order to ascertain how far the *formulæ* might be depended on, not without the expectation that as they were founded on two years observations only, there would be slight discrepancies, varying with the hour of the moon's transit, but probably occurring in accordance with some law. Different methods might have been pursued in the examination. The following plan was adopted. The mean difference was found between the time of observed high-water and the moon's meridian transit for every hour of the day and for both transits separately. Thus it was found that at new moon the mean tide precedes the moon's upper transit at 12 o'clock by 33¼ minutes and the lower transit by 33¼ minutes, and at full moon it precedes the upper transit by 31¼ and the lower by 28¼ minutes. The differences between these numbers are comparatively small ; none of them varying 3 minutes from their mean value—31·7 minutes. So, again, it was found that when the transits occur at 1 o'clock these times are 51·2.53·8, 44.4. and 56.4. minutes the average being 51·7 and the variation from the mean value not very large ; but at the later transits the discrepancies in these differences become larger, nor do the variations in the different groups seem to follow any distinct laws, whence it may be inferred that as each number is the average result of from 10 to at most 17 observations, the discrepancies may, partially at least, arise from observational errors of individual tides. In order if possible to elicit some results it was therefore necessary to combine the observations in larger numbers. This was done in four ways.

1st. Those of the first half of the lunation were combined with the corresponding quantities for the second half for each transit.

2nd. Those of the upper were combined with those of the lower transits.

3rd. All the observations of either transit belonging to times of transit between 6-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M. were combined into twelve horary groups.

4th. The observations for both transits and both halves of the lunation were combined into 12 groups of about 56 observations each.

In this manner a table of the accelerations of the tides for each hour of transit was formed.

		Upper Transit.			Lower Transit.			Both Transits.			Day. Obs.
		P.M.	A.M.	Mean.			Mean.	3+7	4+6	Mean	
0	12	—33·2	—31·6	32·3	28·8	33.3	—31·0	31·2	30·3	31·7	31·0
1	1	51·4	44·4	48·4	56·4	53·8	55·1	52·4	51·1	51·7	53·6
2	2	65·2	65·5	65·3	82·1	55·3	69·2	59·9	73·6	67·4	73·6
3	3	72·7	84·4	78·6	95·6	79·6	88·3	75·0	90.2	88·4	84·6
4	4	88·4	87·6	87·9	91·4	79.8	85·5	83·9	89·3	86·7	89·1
5	5	84·2	88·1	86·4	91·0	90·2	90·7	87·7	89·7	88·7	87·8
6	6	63·2	77·4	67·2	94·8	80·8	87·8	72·6	82·2	77·7	80·1
7	7	41·7	47·7	45·0	69·3	50·7	60·0	46·3	58·0	52·4	48·4
8	8	11·0	34·7	25·2	38·2	16·4	27.8	14·0	46·5	27·1	28·4
9	9	4·0	9·4	6·8	13·7	2·5	8·9	3·4	11·5	7.7	6·5
10	10	+ 1·8	+ 3·4	+ 2·6	19.7	2·2	11·2	0·1	8·8	4.4	+ ·5
11	11	—14·0	—10·3	—12·2	13·0	10 3	11·5	11·7	17·6	11·7	—10·3
				46·1						49·2	49·3

Taking then first the results connected with the upper transit I find the mean of the whole to be 46, 1 minutes. This is what Dr. Whewell calls the mean, or correct establishment of the port ; next, by means of the accelerations for the different hours of transit, we can determine the acceleration for any required time of transit. Thus it is found that the average acceleration 46·1m. belongs to th time of transit 0h. 49¼m. or when the moon's elongation from the sun is about 12 deg. 22m. Now if we employ the known equation—

$$\frac{\text{Sun's attraction force}}{\text{Moon's attraction force}} = \frac{s}{m} = \sin 2 \text{ ☾'s elongation,}$$

we obtain $\frac{s}{m} = 0\text{-}410$, or the moon's effect in rising the tides 2.39 times the sun's, and hence the moon's mass $\frac{1}{74\cdot8}$ of the earth's.

The accelerations at the lower transit are too irregular when taken alone to give any satisfactory results ; but when combined with those at the upper transit and operated upon in the manner as before we obtain for the mean establishment—49·2, min. and find the time of transit corresponding to the mean acceleration to be 48·9, min. or when the moon's elongation is 12 deg. 11 min. nearly.—corresponding to the Value of $\frac{S}{M}$ 414, and giving the moons mass $\frac{1}{71}$ of the earth's—results agreeing very closely with those derived from the upper transit sides alone.

Again taking the results of the observations belonging to the transits between 6½ A.M. and 6.30 P.M. only their mean value is found to be 49·3 m., and the time of transit for mean acceleration is found to be 50¼ minutes corresponding to an elongation of 12 deg. 37 min. ;—whence again.

$$\frac{S}{M} = \cdot426 = \frac{1}{2\cdot345}, \text{ and the ☾'s mass} = \frac{1}{76\cdot2}.$$

By three different arrangements then we derive the mean or corrected establishments of the port about 48 minutes (the vulgar establishment being 32m) ; the corresponding elongation of the moon between 12 deg. 14 min., and 12 deg. 37 min., the mean value being about 12 deg. 24 min. ; the ratio of the forces of the sun and moon $\frac{S}{M} = \cdot42$, the moon's force, not exceeding 2.38 times the suns and the moon's mass $\frac{1}{75}$. The age of the tide may likewise be roughly determined to be about 1·2 days. Now in Mr. Montriou's *formula*, the values assigned to these quantities are as follows :—The mean establishment be fixes at 58m. ; the moon's elongation 17 deg. 30min., the moon's attractive force 2·60 times the sun's and the moon's mass $\frac{1}{70}$ of that of the earth but he does not state how he derived them :—they agree very closely however with those found by Laplace in his earlier memoir on the Brest tides, from which he obtained $\frac{1}{69}$ as the moon's mass and 18 deg. as the elongation at the time of mean retardation of the tides at Brest, whilst he made the moon's effect in raising the tide 2·6167 times the sun's. Now as these are the quantities from which the principal correction or semi-menstrual inequality is obtained, it is of importance that they should be determined with all practicable accuracy. From want of time I have been unable to verify the above results by an investigation of the values given by the heights of the tides or from the whole series of the accelerations. That they are very fair approximations to the true values however, may be inferred from the confirmation they obtain from other sources. Thus, in the investigation by the Astronomer Royal respecting the tides in certain Irish ports he found the values of the ratio $\frac{S}{M}$ At Kilbaha ·41, Caaleh Bay ·43 Galway ·43, Old Head ·42 Mullaghmore ·40, the mean of which values is ·418, and its reciprocal, or the ratio of the moon's force to the sun's, ·239, which makes the moon's mass $\frac{1}{74}$ or $\frac{1}{75}$ of the earth's. Moreover, though in his first memoir Laplace found the moon's mass from the Brest observations $\frac{1}{69}$ of the earth's, in a latter discussion of a more extensive series of observations at the same place he found it $\frac{1}{74\cdot95}$. Again from purely astronomical data. Baily gives the same quantity $\frac{1}{70\cdot89}$. Peters and Schlidloffsky $\frac{1}{81}$ and Adams $\frac{1}{81\cdot5}$. It may be certainly inferred than that the value $\frac{1}{70\cdot1}$ as employed by Mr. Montriou, is too large, and the dependent ratio $\frac{1}{2\cdot60}$ requires to be proportionately altered.

The effect of changing the mean establishment and moon's mass to the extent just indicated would be to increase the semi-menstrual inequality and make the predicted time of high water later by varying amounts. This seems to be required, for, returning to the observations, it is found that by dividing the algebraic sum of the differences between the computed and observed times of high-water by the number of observations in each case, the mean difference at upper transit [illegible] min. and at the lower [illegible] the mean difference of the day-tides only at the upper transit [illegible] min. and at the lower 9·3 min. for the night tides 14 min. and 10 min. respectively, and finally, of the whole 9½ minutes, all these quantities being affected by the same sign, and indicating that the mean computed times of tide are too early.

The corrections in Mr. Montriou's *formulæ* for variations of parallax and declination are only empirical, and consequently, though made to represent with considerable accuracy the observation of 1846-47, from which they were derived, they may vary considerably when applied to more recent observations. Certain limits of instrumental error must of course be always admitted. Mr. Montriou says, the gauge registers the tides generally correctly to within 5 minutes of time, and in extreme cases only were the times of spring tides uncertain to 10 minutes, and of neap tides to 25 minutes. On examining the differences between the observed and computed times of high water, however, I found them to be as follows :—

Diffs. from		at U. T.	at L. T.	both
0	to 6m.	51 obs.	32	83
6	12	49	41	90
12	18	48	48	96
18	30	61	80	141
30	45	46	61	107
45	60	32	35	67
60	90	31	25	56
90	120	12	5	17
120	150	5	4	9
150	180	1	2	3
above 180m.		0	2	2

If the guage is still to be trusted generally to within even 10 min. on an average, these differences present some difficulty : three-fourths of the observations lie beyond the limits of instrumental error. Whence does this arise ?

1. Are the observations unworthy of confidence—especially for tides attending the transit between four and eleven hours ?

2. May not the *formulæ* fail to represent the true times of high water with sufficient accuracy.

Or. 3. May not small instrumental errors and occasionally others of even considerable amount combine with erroneous results of the *formulæ* to give rise to such a variety of differences ?

The smallness of the *algebraic* sum of the differences, as already stated, and which seems to harmonise so well with an alteration of the mean establishment by about 10 mins. seems to indicate that if there are errors in the observations they are possibly not *very* unfairly balanced—the positive against the negative ; and if this be not an accidental result the first supposition is excluded, and we must infer that the differences are partly, if not mainly, owing to the insufficiency of the *formulæ* to represent the phenomona. To prove this a more extensive investigation of the observations of other years would be required. It may be tested however to some extent by a graphical construction. I have accordingly laid down the whole 336 tides of the upper transit both as computed and observed in reference to the times of nearest transit—indicating by a red coloured belt on the diagram the space occupied by the computed times, and by another indicated by blue shadings the much larger space covered by the observations. Minute examination of this projection shews that, whilst for continued periods the observations follow continuous curve lines, there are also breaks in the continuity that seem only explicable on the supposition of considerable observational errors. Independently of these exceptional instances, however, a large number of observed tides lie quite beyond the limits assigned by the *formulæ* to any tide throughout the year.

The axes of both zones have been indicated on the figure by two curve lines representing the mean times computed and observed of all the tides of the year. The relative position and distance of these times illustrates what has already been said respecting the alteration of the establishment and mean error of the sum of the computed times.

In conclusion then, it seems evident that the tables and *formulæ* of Mr. Montriou are not sufficient for the prediction of the tides at this port. Indeed he himself never intended that they should be used longer than until 9 or 10 years observations had been collected, and a fuller investigation could be entered upon. During the course of 16 years such observations have now been accumulating at the expense of Government, and if in respect to this matter Bombay would stand in creditable comparison with other commercial cities, we must have a fresh investigation of the local tides based on these observations. Sufficient materials have been ready for the last six years : of the importance to public interests of a thorough discussion of them for the production of correct tide-tables for this harbour, there are members in this Society better able to judge than I am. I have to regret that want of leisure has prevented my making this examination more extensive and more fruitful in definite results,—an examination of the heights of the tides might have confirmed the results derived from the intervals, and developed other particulars which I had attempted to elicit by calculation but had not time to verify.

Lieut. Fergusson then spoke to the following effect:—I beg to vote the thanks of this meeting to Mr. Burgess for the interesting paper he has read, as it shews that he must have taken much pains to calculate and illustrate the various particulars and details connected with the subject of tides ; but, at the same time, there are certain points on which he has touched, on which I wish to made a few passing remarks. In the first instance, I beg to state that that the formula for computing the tidal range and time of High Water given in the Observatory Volume for 1847, was, I have been given to understand, by Professor Orlebar, of the Elphinstone Institution, and not by the late Captain Montriou I. N.; and that, at the time he published it, himself allowed that it was not accurate within half an hour, either one way or the other or in other words, the extent of its inaccuracy was about one whole hour. The person to whom we are indebted for the erection of the tide guage at Colaba was, I believe, our lamented friend the late Dr. Buist, and it was first brought into operation in January 1846. Whether the site for its erection was chosen hurriedly, or was the best at command within the Observatory compound, I cannot say, but I rather think the latter.

Professor Orlebar makes the following remarks thereon.

"The instrument indicates neither the tide of the open sea, nor that of the harbour, but something between the two. It is necessary to remark here that the position of the tide guage was not judiciously chosen. It ought to have been established either on the sea coast or in the harbour."

These remarks coming to my knowledge when I first took charge of the Observatory, I placed little value, either in the registration of the Observatory's tide gauge, or in Professor Orlebar's formula. The tide guage had been working for nearly six years when I assumed charge of the Observatory and was not then in good working order, and all efforts since, to render it permanently efficient have more or less failed. This however gave me no anxiety, as I had a formula of my own, by which I could determine the time of high water on any given day within say, "ten minutes" of the truth, which is near enough for all practical purposes, that is to say "*Nautical purposes*," which I consider is all that is required.

My formula or rule for determining the time of High Water on any given day at Bombay or any other port, the Establishment of which is known, is based upon the difference of its Establishment with that of London Bridge; for instance,—The Establishment of London Bridge is 2 hours and 7 minutes, *Mean time*, and that of Bombay is 11 hours 17 minutes *Civil time* ; the difference between these two is, 2 hours 50 minutes (*minus*) and this forms a constant which if applied as follows to the time of High Water at London Bridge for any given day, will give the time of High Water at Bombay ; and I may here add that by personal testing and observation for many years, I have found the results from the foregoing rule to be as correct as could be desired, and I have also learned from the Dockmaster's department at Bombay that the time given in the Bombay Calendar or Newspapers is all that they need, for docking ships &c., I find also that the times of High Water given in the *Times of India* agrees with my own calculation to a minute for several consecutive days, and at utmost, only varying ten minutes, when the sun and moon are approaching conjunction.

My rule is as follows :—The morning or forenoon high tide at Bombay, is on the same day (Civil time) as at London Bridge, when the tide table for it, at pages 488 and 489 of the Nautical Almanac, gives the first tide less than 2 hours and 50 minutes, otherwise the previous day's second tide, when above 14 hours 50 minutes ; in both cases applying the constant, minus 2 hours 50 m. Afternoon high tides at Bombay, are on the same day as at London Bridge when the 1st tide in its table is above 2 hours 50m. and the second tide less than 14 hours 50m.

Now ; an error of ten minutes for the time of High Water is less significant than generally supposed, I mean to say for all *practical* purposes ; for instance, we will say that the tide runs for six hours flood, and that the rise and fall is 12 feet, or 2 feet per hour ; well, and error of ten minutes would only give two inches error in the height of the tide, and this for most *nautical* purposes would in 999 cases out of 1000 be insignificant and inappreciable. However, I will go further. Supposing we even have a formula by which we can calculate the time of high water, or the height of water at any required hour to within one minute, as Mr. Burgess appears to think so desirable. What shall we be the gainers ? How often are scientific theories exploded and rendered null by the inscrutable ways of nature, and where is it oftener the case than with the tidal system ? An abnormal wind will sometimes effect a tide a whole hour ; the swell of the sea when contrary to the tide will do the same. Therefore of what practical use is it to have formulas for predicting tides or the tidal range with greater accuracy than that suited for practical purposes, when such is the case ? Professor Orlebar was no doubt a good mathematician, but he was a landsman, and knew more of tides in theory than practice, but if the law pertaining to tides never varied, he and others could give us the means of predicting them with the utmost accuracy. There are also one or two other remarks in Mr. Burgess's paper relative to the Government Observatory which require passing notice and explanation on my part ; for instance, the Government Observatory has for its object, more to collect and record data from a continuity of observations, than to undertake the discovery of laws which pertain thereto ; With reference to terrestrial magnetism we record the various changes that occur from hour to hour, so also do we the tidal curve or changes, when the tide guage is in order, and these with their simple results, as also those connected with meteorology, are published annually in the Observatory volume but we leave to scientific bodies and persons at home or elsewhere, to disentangle the skein of science which we are ordered to procure from actual observation, and from which, patient mathematical investigation will be able hereafter to discover the laws by which these branches of science are governed and regulated. This is all that the Observatory has ever done, and all that it has ever been called upon to do, and therefore, whatever persons unacquainted with its duties may expect or demand from it, it would be impossible for us to step out of our long beaten track to oblige every one ; for instance it is not the duty of the Observatory to supply tide tables for the port. Does the Royal Observatory at Greenwich do so for London ? Certainly not. Does the Royal Observatory, the first astronomical Observatory in the world, compile the Nautical Almanac ? Certainly not. This is all done by a Naval Officer expressly appointed and paid to do so, quite distinct and separate from the Royal Observatory, and I have no hesitation in saying, whether for nautical or the higher branches of astronomy or the subject of tides, the Nautical Almanac is the text book of reference throughout the whole world, which enables us to use all that it treats upon and reduce it to any given meridian on the globe. Therefore the newspapers and publishers of Calendars, Directories, and Almanacs, and the entire public are independent of Government, in all that concerns not only the tides, but I may say the sun, moon, and stars, and all parties make their own private arrangements for what information they require ; and I have pleasure in saying that I have never heard any complaint against the accuracy of the tides or any other information contained in these publications.

I cannot, however, conclude without allowing that Mr. Burgess has gone ably and deeply into the subject he has selected for investigation, the result of which I hope will be, to furnish us with a more exact formula for calculating the time of High Water and hourly changes of the tides at this port, than those commonly used by the navigator, or that given by Professor Orlebar.

Mr. Burgess replied, that he perfectly understood that the business of the Observatory officially was to chronicle the observations, nor did he think he had intentionally given occasion in his paper to Lieutenant Fergusson to suppose that he was so unacquainted with its duties as to expect more. In attributing the formula hitherto employed at Colaba for computing the times of high water for the Bombay Almanacs to Commander Montriou, he had apparently been misled by the circumstance that Captain Montriou's name alone appears on the title page of the second part of the observations for 1847, and that no mention is made in the discussion of the tidal observations there collected of Professor Orlebar's name. He was perfectly aware of the method used by seamen, for all ports of applying a constant to the time of High Water at London Bridge in order to obtain approximately the time at any other port ; but, Lieutenant Fergusson must be as well aware as he was, that if this method were a correct one there would be no sufficient cause for continuing the observations at Bombay or anywhere else longer than was necessary for the determination of the time constant or the "establishment of the port." But the assumption was erroneous. The tide at London is of a peculiar character, arising from the confluence of two tidal waves passing round the southern and northern extremities of the island, and, being of different ages when they arrive at the mouth of the Thames, the London tides are not of the usual character. Again, the age of the tide at London is upwards of two days, so that for Bombay where the tide cannot be much more than one day old, we ought to subtract a constant quantity not from the time of the first, but from that of the 2nd or 3rd following tide at London in order to obtain the time of the local high-water approximately, for it is well-known that the interval between the moon's southing and high water depends mainly upon the age of the tide. He thought there was cause, therefore, for instituting the observations, and for continuing them until we had independent means, founded on their results for determining the tidal phenomena without reference to the Nautical Almanac method, which was never meant for anything but a rough approximation to serve in want of a better ; and in employing the times predicted in the Bombay Almanac he had naturally assumed, that as they claimed to issue from the Colaba Observatory they might be depended upon as the results of the formula : these, and the observations published were the basis of the deductions of his paper, and he had necessarily assumed that both were to be depended upon. Hence as both computation and observation related to the actual position of the tide-guage of the observatory no objections to the position of the tide-guage could affect his results in the least, and by them he thought he had shown that the *formulæ* were insufficient to represent the phenomena.

Mr. Kennelly said, "I have listened to Mr. Burgess' paper with very much interest, for we have a subject again brought before us which was last presented to the Society in a valuable and extensive paper by Captain Ross, then its President. That Mr. Burgess in laying down 336 tidal points, both as computed and observed, and in giving us the results on the diagram before the Society, sufficiently proves the zealous labor with which he has prepared his paper, and I feel confident, now that the subject has been again renewed, that science will be benefitted, if in addition to the results which Mr. Burgess has computed from one year's tidal observations, we succeed in gaining that which may be obtained from the sixteen years observations printed in the Colaba observatory's Annual Reports. Lieut. Fergusson in the remarks which have fallen from him this evening stated that the formula by which he obtained the time of high water at Bombay was, by deducting a time constant from the time of high water at London Bridge as given in the Nautical Almanac on any day required. I allow that for practical purposes this plan is found to answer ; but I must also state, that empirical and erroneously based it claims no relation to science, for it has its birth in error. It is already acknowledged that our computed establishment is far from the truth. How much more must any computation, made on a system of time constants derived from two distant meridians complicate and increase that error ? Again it has been said "supposing we even have a *formulæ* by which we can calculate the time of high water or the height of water at any required hour to within one or two minutes, as Mr. Burgess appears to think so desirable, what shall we be the gainers ? How often are scientific theories exploded and rendered null by the inscrutable ways of nature, and where is it oftener the case than with the tidal system ? An abnormal wind will sometimes effect a tide a whole hour ; the swell of the sea when contrary to the tide will do the same : therefore of what practical use is it to have formulas for predicting tides or the tidal range with greater accuracy than that suited to practical purposes, when such is the case ?" This question is simply answered. We have gained truth, where for years we have been content to remain in error, and if abnormal wind or swell of the sea would seem to detract from this computed system such would detract much more from a system which had less truth and more error in its composition. I would only further say that in the year 1842 Dr. Buist, Professor Orlebar, and I think Captain Henry of the Engineers were appointed a committee to erect a tide gauge at the Observatory, but it was not until after three or four years unsuccessful attempts that the present tide guage was erected. The Colaba Land Company promised that on the completion of their sea wall they would further assist the object of the committee by placing a tide guage at such a place on their ground as the committee would point out, but the subject would seem to have been forgotten and the promise of the land company has never been fulfilled. I am of opinion that a suitable place for the establishment of a tide gauge would be midway up the harbour, and it seems to me there could be no better position than the Government Dockyard, or a place a little north of the Custom House Bunder. I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks proposed to Mr. Burgess by Lieut. Fergusson.

Captain Barker observed, that local causes should always be taken into consideration that for all pracical purposes. We have found the tide tables as published in the Naucical Almanack of "Times of High water at London Bridge" answer very well. The difference between the times of high water on full and change of the moon at London Bridge, and time of high water at Bombay Dock gate, we allow to be 9h. 10m. Say required the time of high water at Bombay on 24th January, add 9th. 10m. to the time of high water at London Bridge 23rd, 2nd column. This gives our A.M. tide 9h. 10m. being added to the London Bridge of the 1st column of 24th gives our P.M. tide for that day. I am aware that this is only approximate, but as I said before we have found it to answer all practical purposes. I suggested, that besides the tide guage at the Colaba Observatory, we should have a tide guage at the upper part of the harbour at Butcher's Island (Deodeva) or at Trombay, another at Karanja Island or on the eastern side of the harbour. That the tide should be carefully registered at each of these stations every five minutes (as was done at Kurrachee) for an entire year, and that care should be taken to note the direction and strength of wind—moon's age and other particulars, passage of the Meridian, &c. &c. Were this done, we should have a tide table to which we could with confidence refer, not only for the time of high water but also for the rise and fall of tide throughout the year.

The south west monsoon, it is well known, sets in from the Southward first, and always commences herewith the wind at South ; this drives a considerable volume of water into the harbour, particularly when it sets in with the *Full Moon and Perigee* as was the case at the commencement of last South West monsoon when we had a very unusual high-tide.

Mr. Burgess thought it would be quite sufficient to carry them on for two lunations or so only, and make the observations every quarter of an hour. No doubt the more observations were made the more accurate the results must be,—but one might go to unnecessary excess and expense in such work.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher observed that to the north the tide divided into two on the Indian coast, as well as the London tides.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday Feb. 19th, 1863.

POONA.

THE Regimental Court-Martial for the trial of Serjeant Higgs, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, for creating a disturbance in the subscription Library, on the 4th instant, by simply asking the Members present if they wished to have a Committee upon the Books before they were packed up, has resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner on all three charges which the prosecutor managed to frame upon the same, after an investigation lasting five days ! We hear that the defence was conducted in a masterly manner, and disclosed some extraordinary facts in connection with the interior management of the Library. We trust to be able to furnish our readers with a summary of the proceedings [illegible] the Serjeant was assisted at his trial by Private Woolman of the same Regiment, although after being in the Court the first day, assisting the prisoner, he was called as a witness for the prosecutor on the second day, but the Court seeing the object of the prosecutor in thus depriving the prisoner of his friend's assistance, called him immediately after the examination of the prosecutor, and having examined him, allowed him to assist Serjeant Higgs. This was very creditable conduct, and shews that military tribunals are progressing with the spirit of the age.—*Deccan Herald, Feb.* 16.

BENGAL.

IT has been ruled by Government, that affixing of stamps on receipts for payment of Government servants, serving within the Territories of Native States, cannot be legally demanded.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 9.

WE understand that Sir C. M. Jackson proceeds to England by the Steamer of the 23rd instant. His successor, Mr. Levinge, is not expected to arrive at the Presidency until the middle of next month.—*Id.*

WE understand that the Hon'ble C. B. Trevor, Judge of the High Court, proceeds to England on urgent private business by the Steamer of the 23rd instant. During his absence, Mr. E. Jackson, at present Special Commissioner at the Indigo Districts, will officiate for Mr. Trevor.—*Id.*

THE Government of India, some time ago, called on the Local Governments for a report on the subject of a uniform Note for all India, bearing on its face the value in written characters and numerals in three languages. The Local Governments, we are now informed, have expressed their opinion that the uniform Note for all India might be issued bearing the value in numerals and written characters, one Hindee, in the Deva Nagree, one Oordoo in the Persian, and the 3rd the principal Vernacular in the Circle.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENT JURISDICTION.—FEB. 7, 1863.

(BEFORE SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON WELLS, KT., COMMISSIONER.)

In re Alexander Wallace and Alexander Wallace Davidson.

This was also an adjourned hearing. Insolvents had carried on business in Commercial Buildings as merchants and agents, under the style and firm of Alexander Wallace and Co. They were unopposed.

His Lordship.—Mr. Wallace, I believe you are the senior partner of this firm, and you commenced business in 1858 ?

Mr. Wallace.—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship.—And you commenced business without any capital, either in your own behalf or your partner Mr. Davidson ? Then I see from your Schedule the name of Gocoolchunder Roy who he is a large creditor. I believe he was your Banian ? Has there been any arrangement existing between you and him as to the future ?

Mr. Wallace.—None whatever, my lord.

His Lordship.—Is Gocoolchunder here ?

Baboo Ramanauth Law, attorney for Gocoolchunder said that the Baboo could not attend as it was a mail day.

His Lordship.—Can't attend on a mail day. I consider that a very impertinent message for a person to send to me when an Insolvent comes here to ask for the protection of the Court.

His Lordship to Mr. Wallace.—In your accounts set forth in your Schedule, I find that your Banian has received as security some small amount ; when was that delivered to him ?

Insolvent.—In 1861, my lord.

His Lordship.—At that time I believe you were indebted to him upwards of Rs. 60,000 with *dustory.* He has since given up the *dustory,* which amounts to some 20,000 Rs. ?

Insolvent.—Yes, he has since given up the *dustory.*

His Lordship.—Now, not having the capital, I suppose you traded entirely with the capital of the native Banian. In fact it was his risk almost and not your's ?

Insolvent.—It was so, my lord.

His Lordship.—Well, I wish to ask you as a mercantile man of some standing, whether you considered it a right course for a person to take in starting business to depend entirely on the capital of a Banian ?

Insolvent.—I have had experience in the business extending over a period of three years at that time, and as I had no money I was obliged to start in that way.

His Lordship.—You see the result of not having any capital. Your speculations having turned out unsuccessful, you have been obliged to come into this Court. Do you think it a right course for a person, holding the position you do in society, to put forth to the world that the firm of Alexander Wallace and Co., was an English house, when in point of fact it was depending on a Native for its capital. When did the Banian cease to operate for you ?

Insolvent.—When our correspondence drafts were returned.

His Lordship.—When did the Banian first cease to purchase for you ?

Insolvent.—I was in England at that time. I think it was in April last.

Mr. Abbott.—Mr. Wallace was not here at that time, he was in England. If your lordship will ask Mr. Davidson, he will be able to give all the particulars.

His Lordship.—You opened accounts with four different banks, the Oriental Bank, the Chartered Bank of India and China, the Commercial Bank, and the French Commercial Bank.

Mr. Wallace.—Not the French Bank.

His Lordship.—The French Bank bought your bills. Then the Chartered Bank, the Commercial Bank and the Oriental Bank.

Mr. Wallace.—Yes, my lord ?

His Lordship.—Now, I believe the statement contained with reference to your liability to those banks is not correct. You owe them nothing ?

Mr. Wallace.—Almost nothing.

His Lordship.—So that all those large sums which stand in their favor amounting to upwards of a lakh of rupees has been reduced to Rs 16,000 ?

Mr. Wallace.—I believe Rs. 13,000.

His Lordship.—No, I think Rs. 16,000. Then on the other hand your liabilities arising out of the transactions have had with Thomas Payne & Co. amount to Rupees 7,194 ?

Mr. Wallace.—I believe about that sum.

His Lordship.—Let Mr. Davidson be sworn. I don't wish to prolong this enquiry.

His Lordship to Mr. Davidson.—Is not that so ? I am afraid that it will turn out that they claim Rs. 50,000 ?

Mr. Abbott.—The Insolvents utterly dispute that account my lord.

Mr. Wallace.—The sum would be a great deal less. They have debited us with the losses in full, and not credited us with the remittances they received.

His Lordship to Mr. Wallace.—I see that you have in your private Schedule entered the name of C. P. Henderson & Co. as your creditors to the amount of a lakh and twenty thousand. That debt was incurred, I believe, when you were a member of that firm ? Probably it is not Mr. Henderson's intention to treat that sum as a debt really standing against you ?

Mr. Wallace.—He has expressed himself to me to that effect.

His Lordship.—Then the only item in your private is Rs. 104 due to Mr. Apcar ?

Mr. Wallace.—Yes, my lord—that is all.

His Lordship.—Mr. Davidson, you have no private debts ?

Mr. Davidson.—A few my lord, which have been paid up.

His Lordship.—Was that before or after the filing of your Schedule ?

Mr. Davidson.—After.

Mr. Abbott.—They were small shop bills which did not amount to more than a hundred rupees. I have never seen during the whole of my experience a private Schedule exhibiting such an amount of carefulness on the part of an Insolvent. If Mr. Wallace had remained another year in the firm of Henderson and Co. he would have realised half a fortune.

Mr. Abbott to Mr. Wallace.—In the first two years 1858-59 when you commenced business, you were very successful, and that enabled you to become independent of the Banian ?

Mr. Wallace.—Yes.

His Lordship.—I suppose Mr. Davidson is a relative of your's. He came out after you started in business. He was not connected with the business transactions of Henderson and Co. You brought him out to assist you in the new business ?

Mr. Wallace.—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Abbott being under the impression it was the intention of his lordship to order the hearing to stand over till the Banian of the firm made his appearance, informed the Court that he had in his possession a letter from the Banian stating that he had not the slightest objection to offer.

His Lordship after reading the letter, observed that this case came on to be heard on last Insolvent Court day, and in consequence of certain statements made to him, he thought proper to engage the services of an accountant to examine the accounts, because, though he had carefully looked over them himself, he did not quite understand them. He was exceedingly glad that he had adopted such a course because the result of that examination was highly favourable to the Insolvents. Of course it was his duty to do so, and if he omitted to do it on this occasion he would do both the Insolvents and the public very great injustice; he was bound to look after the interest of the former quite as much as he was that of the latter. It was necessary that he should have been thoroughly informed of the reasons which induced Mr. Wallace to come there after having been engaged in such large mercantile transactions. Now, it appeared from the Schedule that the debts amounted to three lakhs and thirty thousand rupees and when he came to analyse the accounts that sum was reduced to something under a lakh of rupees. Therefore had steps not been taken in getting the accounts examined, it would have gone before the public that the Insolvents had gone through the Court for upwards of three lakhs of rupees. Then again that sum was still further reduced, as it appeared that the Official Assignee had in his hands a much larger amount than the original sum which appeared on the Schedule. The Official Assignee was in a position to distribute among the creditors a sum of Rs. 16,000, and on the realization of the assets which were not particularly mentioned, in the Schedule, a further amount would be forthcoming for the benefit of the general body of creditors. It was very much to the interests of these gentlemen that he should state how the case stood. Well, then, the change in the reduction was accounted for in this way. In the Schedule there were three principal creditors—Payne & Co. who took up the Bills in England, and the Banks in Calcutta. They were the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Commercial Bank, the French Commercial Bank and the Oriental Bank. Some of these Banks again appeared in another part of the schedule, and the gentleman who had the preparation of the Schedule acted very properly in inserting the liabilities to the Banking institutions in the manner he had done. The gentleman who had examined the accounts discovered that instead of the Insolvents liabilities to the Banks being a lakh of rupees they amounted to only 50,000 rupees ; so that it was perfectly clear that they were secured by certain securities they held. Now, he considered it to be a very important matter that he should represent Mr. Wallace's real position with the Banks, and it was necessary that the Schedule should be amended because years after parties might come in and charge the Insolvents, on the strength of those Schedules which would be used as records, that the Insolvents had passed through the Court for so large a sum as three lakhs of rupees. He had known of cases where the Schedule were produced in proof of such allegations, and proceedings of that kind were very much calculated to injure the Insolvents in the eyes of the public, and materially affect their cases before the Court. The next head was the Banian, and his accounts with the Insolvents stood thus :—Goochoolchunder, according to the evidence of Mr. Wallace, was a native possessed of large capital, and he operated in the bazar through the agency of Mr. Wallace who had no capital ; but being a gentleman of very large experience in mercantile affairs, he availed himself of that gentleman's means to speculate largely, and it must be borne in mind, and he hoped he would not be mistaken in the observations he was about to make with regard to this matter, that this case was a very different one from those he had to deal with before. This was not a case of outside creditors who had been deceived by appearances. Looking at the liabilities of the Bank, and now that the amount of their claims had been reduced from a lakh to a few thousand rupees, he did not think they had any reason to complain, as their profits by discount and commission must have been enormous, and the sum which would be realised would be sufficient to cover even that which was now due to them. Then, with regard to the Banian's account. He must say that it was very disrespectful on the part of that Native gentleman to send him (one of the Judges of the High Court) a message that it being mail day he could not attend. He did not think any European or East Indian gentleman would send a Judge a message of that sort. If he had any very important business to attend to, he would have come to the Court and asked the Judge to examine him first, and the Judge, as he always did, would not hesitate for a moment to comply with his request ; but for a Native to send a message of that kind was intolerable. It was of the last importance to the Insolvent that be should have been there. Therefore, as a matter of feeling quite apart from the respect due to the bench, it was unfair to the Insolvents. He did not pursue any course compelling him to attend, because his solicitor had personally given him an undertaking that he would attend, so that disrespect was not only shown by the Native, but also by his solicitor.

Baboo Romanauth Law here informed his lordship that he would be able to bring the Native.

His Lordship said that he did not want him now and continued—"the letter which Mr. Abbott had in his possession went to show that the Banian had nothing to complain of and was perfectly satisfied with the affairs of the Insolvents. He had been under the impression that there had been an understanding with the Insolvents that he should be paid after they passed through the Court. He had Mr. Wallace's statement that no such undertaking existed, and he thoroughly believed that statement which was consistent with the letter produced by Mr. Abbott, which was not addressed to the Court, but to Mr. Wallace, intimating that he has no opposition to make, and was quite willing that he should go through the Court. Now, his object in wishing to see the evidence of that Native on record was his being the largest creditor, having a claim of some Rs. 50,000, that it might not be said hereafter that the Court had not attended to his interests properly. It was very important that the public should understand the principle upon which the Commissioner acted in such cases. He dealt with the case of Gocoolchunder as the largest creditor, or very nearly so, having reference to the claim of Payne and Co. It was perfectly clear that though in point of law the Native was not a partner of the firm, but in every other point of view he was a partner. He was content to avail himself of the possession of a person like Mr. Wallace, a gentleman who had considerable experience in the piece-goods trade, and to take up, and by Mr. Wallace's connection to operate largely, taking his chance to rise or fall with him ; and if Mr. Wallace had been successful, he would have had a very handsome return, and even if he had suffered any losses, he had no reason to come there and complain, for he was perfectly well aware of the real position of Mr. Wallace. There had been several cases where Banians had opposed Insolvents under such circumstances, but he never yet gave effect to the opposition of a Banian who sought the alliance of an English house, because he had been a party to the speculations, the failure of which had brought the European gentlemen into Court. Well, the sum due to Gocoolchunder was a large amount. It appeared that transactions with Gocoolchunder had been going on since 1858, and according to Mr. Wallace the profits of the first two years were very large, and probably when the balance of accounts came to be made up for those years, it was very favourable to the Banian, who must have had a large share of the profits, so that in point of fact he had not lost much. Even if he had actually suffered, he had no right to complain, for he knew that the Insolvents were men without capital. It was not so with the outside world, who did not know him, but the firm of Wallace and Co., and if they had been induced to part which their goods, they had a right to complain ; and when people knowing the real state of things and with the desire to reap a rich harvest, laid out their capital, they must blame themselves for the consequences ; and he wished particularly to distinguish this case from the class of cases which perhaps he had dealt with some severity. Merchants who had without any capital whatever traded recklessly and "let in" a good number of persons for large sums of money. But this case was totally different from those. All the creditors of the Insolvents had in some way or another been mixed up with them in the transactions which appeared in the Schedule, and the outside public had not suffered. With reference to the claim of Payne & Co., it appeared from a letter which had been put in by Mr. Abbott, that firm had actually invited the Insolvents to take part in those transactions. Payne & Co. had to deal with the drafts when they arrived in England, then their claim, which was said to be about Rs. 50,000, was reduced to Rs. 7 or 8,000. Besides Payne & Co. knew the position of Mr. Wallace. They were aware that he had just then left the firm of Henderson & Co., the present very eminent house which dealt very largely in piece-goods ; and they knew too the state in which his circumstances at that time. Now, in respect to the private Schedule of Mr. Davidson, that gentleman had no debts at all, and so to Mr. Wallace's private estate, the only large debt was a lakh of rupees due to the firm of Henderson & Co. It appeared that when Mr. Wallace was a member of that firm, he had been obliged, owing to two very disastrous years which resulted in very severe losses, to leave the firm and become an assistant to it on a salary, and if that partnership continued, he would now be worth a fortune ; for the following year to that on which he left. Henderson & Co. made enormous profits which enabled to them to reinstate themselves and pay up all the losses they had suffered during the two preceding years. Unfortunately for Mr. Wallace, he left, and at the time he dissolved his connexion, this debt had been incurred. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Wallace were on friendly terms, and Mr. Wallace had a right to consider that debt wind ought altogether. There was no instance of any two gentlemen coming into the Insolvent Court who had acted so very honestly as the Insolvents, for they appeared not to have contracted a single farthing with any merchant house in Calcutta ; they had been leaving in so economical a way that they did not owe a single rupee to any one. He had addressed the Insolvents at some length, and his only motives in doing so was that he that it was his duty that the public should know the merits of every case that came before him and he felt no difficulty whatever in granting them their discharge.

Mr. Abbott said that as the Schedules required to be amended, the Insolvents would come up in the course of the day to be sworn and discharged.

Sworn and discharged.—*Englishman, Feb.* 9.

THE CASE OF GENERAL M'NEIL.—The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says, in reference to this case :—"As yet the government has made no sign as to what it will do in the case of General M'Neil. The following, from a St. Louis correspondent of the Columbus (O.) *Crisis* gives a new aspect to this case :—'The man for whom General M'Neil shot 10 some time ago, and which was noticed in the *Crisis*, has re urned home alive and well, and his wife, before the execution of those men, went to him (General M'Neil) and pleaded with him to wait and see if he had been killed before he executed those men, and the brute spurned her. I can write no more.' The return of the missing man alive and well really neither adds to nor takes from the atrocity of the murder of the 10 men, but it brings the matter home to the dullest and most prejudiced comprehension." The *New York Times* says :—"There can be no possible justification for such a butchery ; and our government owes it to itself, to the country, and to the sentiment of the civilised world, to mark, by some prompt and distinct action, its reprobation of it. Whether it has any such jurisdiction over General M'Neil, or the *quasi* military organisation with which he is connected, as will enable it to punish, as it deserves, this most barbarous and inhuman act, we cannot say. But whatever power it has in the case, direct or indirect, should be promptly exercised, not only to prevent the threatened re-aliation of the rebel President, but to remove from the Union cause the damning stigma which such acts are calculated to impress upon it." "It is asserted [says the (London) *Times'* Correspondent] that 'General M'Neil, who so savagely shot 10 innocent persons because one man, on whom he had set his heart, was not delivered up to him by the Confederates, is not an officer in the Federal army, but a guerilla leader ; and that he will be delivered up to the military author ties of the South, to be dealt with as Mr. Jefferson Davis may decide. Public opinion justifies his surrender.'

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MARRIAGE CARDS.

(From the London Review, Jan. 3.)

ENGLAND expects every man to do his duty, excepting perhaps, clergymen, who can be hardly expected to do it, if they can get anybody else to do it for them; but it has never been said that England expects every woman to do her duty; nor does it appear to be known whether Britannia could conscientiously say that she did expect it, or whether she was ever impartially zealous upon the subject. The time has come, however, for clearing up the doubt. If fugitive symptoms are to be deemed of much importance, a large and highly-respected branch of the feminine sex seems almost inclined to give way. The bridesmaids of England have an onerous and a high office to fulfil; and it should be their endeavour to discharge its serious duties without swerving or shrinking from responsibilities. Any indications of a feeling of dissatisfaction or disorganization on this part of our social system are of themselves a species of misfortune. Vague disquiet and unrest among the outlying nationalities of the Continent come to us as familiar phenomena, and we are able to bear up accordingly. The Epirote provinces, men say, perhaps are at it again. There has been a rising of the tribes in the Caucasus, or the ladies of the Sultan's harem, in a sudden burst of domestic disappointment, have murdered those who are their legal and natural guardians. To such Continental rumours and turmoils the country is accustomed, and it can bear them with Christian equanimity. But a rebellious spirit among bridesmaids is a new and overwhelming catastrophe, and comes from a quarter where all, it was thought, was peace. It has long been clear that something was in the wind. At last open signs of the disaffection have shown themselves in the marriage column of the *Times*, in the shape of a dropping fire of announcements of "No cards." When the first announcement of "No cards" was brought home forcibly to the mind of some friend of the family, who may have belonged to the old school, as he sat after dinner with the paper at his club, it is more than probable that it produced upon him that peculiar old gentleman's feeling of the end of all things being indeed at hand, which is wont suddenly to overcome us when we hear that Tom (just home for the holidays from Eton) has been smoking a cheroot in the drawing-room, or that Tom's elder brother, who is a puppy in the Guards has five different of kinds umbrellas for five different kinds of rainy days. Arabella and Fitzsimmons, married at St. George's, Hanover-square, with eighteen bridesmaids in white silk dresses trimmed with swansdown, and a bishop to bestow his blessing on the bride in a voice broken with emotion—and yet "no cards"! This is another of those monstrous innovations which are to be excepted from a generation which has no reverence for tradition, or for its elders, or for the decencies of society, and which is inbred with the most latitudinarian and revolutionary ideas. This comes of Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill, and what is called the march of intellect. It was to be expected; yes, it was to be excepted. It is only another proof that the floodgates of radicalism are opened, and that the landmarks of society are about to be removed. Such may, no doubt, have been the sentiment of the old family friend, called forth in a sudden flash of anger and astonishment, and who can say that they were not such as would do honour to his head and to his heart?

If everybody who married belonged to one little coterie, which knew when a marriage was on the *tapis*, and in which no marriage ever altered the social relations of the "high contracting" parties, marriage cards might be of no especial use. This, however, is not the case. The English world of gentlemen and ladies is a wide one, and is by no means confined to that little world which meets itself nightly at the one most fashionable ball of London. Scotland is not too far to marry into Cornwall. Buckinghamshire would make very little of going through the wedding ceremony with York. Welsh heiresses, unlike Welsh mutton, are a resource bestowed impartially by a kind Providence on all parts of this favoured realm alike. A flying golden bridge connects Belgravia and the Hampstead Road. Mayfair has been known to unite itself to Clapham with much apparent satisfaction to itself. How is it possible that marriage cards can cease to be a necessity when such is the state of the social world? Few people belong to a set of gods and goddesses, all of whom are universally known; all of whom are on an equality; and all of whom intermarry only among themselves. Most Englishmen and Englishwomen of the upper classes have numberless friends and acquaintances in all quarters of the world, who are not likely to hear for a certainty of the great event, and who, when they do hear of it, are glad to be personally informed that the great event changes nothing in old friendships, and that not even on account of new ties is old acquaintance to be forgot. To such as these the absence of marriage cards makes a considerable difference. It is a cold and uninteresting piece of news to learn through the medium of a newspaper gazette that a schoolfellow of one's youth has married out in India. It becomes a very different affair when the white envelope with the whiter cards, tied by the well-known silver cord, appears after its long journey from the other hemisphere upon your breakfast table. Old recollections laid aside for many years are revived; rusty friendships burnished up into warmer and brighter ones; and Brown from Richmond, in return for a white card, sends back a loving wish to Jones upon the Ganges. In theory the wedding-card is particularly well-timed, because it is at a moment of great and absorbing interest to ourselves that it is most important to make our friends feel that we are not too absorbed to think of them. In practice, it is convenient as a means of continuing or dropping an acquaintance. There may be people whom the husband is not desirous of introducing to his wife, or there may be people whose acquaintance the husband does not care to make for himself, and wishes his wife to drop. It is right that every man at the time of his marriage should have this opportunity of selecting his own and his wife's friends afresh, for without it the news will be certainly known to all who are concerned about the bride and bridegroom. This innovation comes from that graceful and ingenious sex which believes that the marriage column is read, next to the Bible, by all classes of the population with perennial vigour. An announcement appearing in the literary gynaeceum of the *Times* is as good, we have no doubt, as a notice to all Englishwomen. Unfortunately, there is one part of the *Times* which men do not so assiduously prefer at breakfast-time. The idea of making it legal notice to all mankind emanated from no masculine brain. *Dux fœmina facti.* If it emanated (as it must have emanated) from a woman, we are obliged to lay the fault on those whose privilege and tearful pleasure it is to deck the victim for the sacrifice, and to despatch afterwards to all who know her the card containing the information of her fate.

The time for dispatching the marriage cards has hitherto been understood to be during the dull afternoon that follows the departure of the wedding-guest. We hope and trust that it is not from any unjustifiable feeling as to the exercise or fatigues of a wedding-day that the bridesmaids feel a disinclination to discharge the additional yet simple duty. Nothing could be plainer than that the fatigues of the day do not fall on them. Got up in rich lace or tulle regardless of expense, they occupy a cool and spacious place in the church during the ceremony; and are not crowded into an uncomfortable position among the collective hats of the assembly upon the pulpit steps. They arrive at breakfast fresh and vigorous, not jaded with the incessant toil of protecting one's own hat and not treading on the rest; a toil to be performed under the exhausting mask of devout attention to the service, and an emotion of sympathy for the performers. Their breakfast is for them a gala hour, instead of pointing to a vista of nightmare and unrest. Their young constitutions now, doubtless, stand drinking champagne and eating all kinds of soups and *entrées* at an hour at which nature stands aghast. They do not feel feebly buffeted, and driven by circumstances over which they have no control, from one glass to another, till agitated at once by the sentiments of the hour, and by the unusual and precocious supply of feverish beverages, they find themselves, when the afternoon is not half begun, in a state of maudlin indigestion. They are not forced to tire themselves out by keeping up a show of gushing sympathy for the united company, which no serious-minded Englishman could possibly consent to feel, if he were not driven half wild by the champagne and the speechifying, both getting into his head together. Then, again, let them look at what men have to go through when they leave the house? What is a man to do at three o'clock in the afternoon, after the agitation and the repletion to which he has been exposed? He cannot walk, for his head is aching with the scene; and he is too sleepy to read; and he cannot bear the noise of the street; and he wants fresh air and to be let alone. A gloomy cloud prevents him from looking forward to any dinner with even moderate patience. His day is ended prematurely before the evening has begun. He has nowhere to go to, and nothing he cares for in the world that he is fit to do. If any bridesmaid is inclined to repine or to fancy the day has been less pleasant than it might have been, she has only to think of what others have thought it right to suffer, and her lot will presently appear a light one. At any rate, cheerfulness and industry are the best recipe for feminine discontent. The process of directing and despatching the wedding-cards is the best that is possible for raising the spirits which have been depressed by the gloomy affair of the morning. It is, of course, possible that it is not to save trouble that the abuse of dispensing with this process has crept in. Every family in the world has a certain number of what may be called amphibious friends; that is to say, friends whom one is always wishing at the bottom of the sea, and who ought to be at the bottom of the sea, but who are still always turning up on dry land. The horrid question is whether or no the amphibious friend shall have cards. To send cards to others and not to him, is to slap him smartly and distinctly on the face. To send him cards is more than human nature can endure. The obvious, but unworthy solution of the difficulty, is to send nobody any cards at all; by which means the amphibious friend is neither insulted nor encouraged. If the "no cards" system be invented to meet this social obstacle, it is still an objectionable one, for the very reason that it leaves the amphibious friend where he was, and does not better matter. It would not make him much worse or more objectionable to go through the ceremony of acknowledging his existence, and the other alternatives might have the effect of driving him straight to the water, and thus putting, pleasantly and mercifully, an end to his amphibious character. On all grounds, then, we should wish respectfully, but firmly, that this movement among the bridesmaids should be suppressed. Wedding-cards ought to be spared. If it were not impolitic to suppose that a bridesmaid could understand a dead language, one might employ the words of the poet—*parcite chartis*; but we have no intention, in disputing against fair opponents, to be so unwise as to allow our case to rest upon its pure logical merits. It may be of some service to suggest that suppressing one part of a ceremony is only one step to suppressing another. To-day it is a *coup d'état* against wedding-cards. To-morrow it may—who does not shudder at the thought?—be a *coup d'état* directed against bridesmaids!

SCREW SHIPS OF WAR.

(From the Times, Jan. 3.)

IN 1844 the Arrogant, by the advice of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary of the Admiralty, was laid down for a screw-frigate, with auxiliary power, as an answer to the menacing attitude of France, the increasing proportions of her steam navy, and the celebrated pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville. To the auxiliary-powered Arrogant succeeded full-powered frigates, "blockships" of evil renown, and magnificent liners, mounting from 90 to 130 guns, all propelled by the screw, and in some of the finest of the frigates and liners driven by engines of a thousand nominal horse-power, capable of working up to 4,000 horse at full pressure of steam. Next came the "iron" age, represented by the Warrior, of 6,039 tons, and carrying but 40 guns behind her iron walls, her screw driven by engines of 1,250 horse-power. We are now entering upon a new phase in the introduction of Captain Coles's turret and Mr. E. Reed's central square tower systems, the former being applied to the Royal Sovereign and Prince Albert and the latter to the Favourite and Enterprise. As we progressed through these different stages so has the cost of our ships increased. We still retain the screw as a means of propulsion, and we cover the lofty masts of each ship as we send her to sea with a mass of wood and cordage sufficient to foul and disable the screws of a whole fleet if knocked overboard in action or in a breeze. We have been engaged all these years in testing the powers of the screw, and have also learnt its great attendant fault. A turn or two of a rope's end, and the screw becomes fixed, and the 14-knot ship, with her magnificent engines, becomes helpless on the water, as far as her machinery is concerned.

Since the commencement of the formation of our screw fleets by the launch of the Arrogant the thought ever dominant in the mind of the naval officer has been, How could a screw ship be rigged so as to lessen the danger of fouling the screw by falling spars and rigging or floating wreck? The question has in the meantime been often enough discussed by officers of the Royal and mercantile marine and by ship-builders and scientific men on shore. Some have contended for the retention of the ordinary three masts for a full-rigged ship, while others have advocated the addition of a fourth or even fifth mast for the longest ships. Some few have even gone so far as to argue that our iron-clads can never, under any circumstances, if clothed with armour all round, like the Minotaur will be, be made safe seagoing ships; and, as they will possess engine power which they can use economically by a low pressure of steam, they ought to depend upon steam alone for their motive power. So far all the disputants have agreed that the present form and description of masts, yards, and sails must be made use of with three or four masts, or the ship must depend upon her steam power alone. There are, however, two existing modifications of rig and disposition of spars introduced by the Admiralty in the Defence and Resistance. No one, however, could wish to see such specimens multiplied. With the usefulness of their Cuningham self-reefing topsail, marred by attaching it to a fixed Howe's (American) topsailyard, and their unsightly head and after sail arrangements they look everything that is ugly aloft in a seaman's eye, while they are perfectly inefficient under sail, as compared with the Warrior or Black Prince.

The advent of the turret-ships has, however, led to plans being laid before the Admiralty for masting and rigging our seagoing iron-clad ships on an entirely novel principle, superseding altogether hempen rigging, cordage, and wooden masts by iron tubing and chain, exactly as iron ships have superseded wooden ones for all future purposes of war. It is proposed in these plans to give the ship tripod tubular iron masts, the central, or foremost, of the three tubes being of sufficient length to act as lowermast and topmast, and without tops or cross-trees. A long wooden topgallantmast fidded abaft the topmast head would carry topgallant-sails and royal. Topgallant and royal yards would be of wood, but topsail and lower yards would be built of tubular iron, like the masts; all three masts and spars to be of equal dimensions. The advantages claimed for the tripod over the ordinary system of masting are,—1. Having no lower stays, they present no obstacle to the fire of the guns in the cylindrical shield or turret, in whatever direction they may be trained. 2. The yards can be braced up nearly fore and aft, or in a line with the keel, enabling the ship when under steam to set sail and steer her course when with the present rig she would be obliged to furl her sails. This last position was forcibly illustrated in the escape of the English steamer Thistle from the United States' corvette Tuscarora off Madeira on the 29th of November. 3. In action, the wooden topgallantmasts being sent down, the ship is in her fighting trim. Her topsail halliards and sheets leading down between decks through her tubular masts, sail is set and taken in as required by the crew without exposing a man on deck. If all or any portion of the masts and yards are shot away, being of iron and having no rigging attached to them, they would sink immediately on falling overboard, without a possibility of fouling the screw. 4. On the mast platforms, which are laid on the braces connecting the legs of the tripod, they furnish a set of fortresses for riflemen to repel boarders, &c. 5. From their great strength they are well adapted for withstanding the shock of a collision when using the ship at full speed as a ram. 6. They will enable a ship to carry a greater spread of canvas, with less weight aloft, than can be done with ordinary masts and rigging. They afford great means of ventilation, are durable as the hull of the ship itself, would not be subject to the effect of climate, and the enormous wear and tear of ordinary masts and rigging would be thus avoided. 7. The masts and yards being all equal in size and fixed at equal distances, the yards cannot lock when braced sharp up, and, the centre of effort of the sails being thrown well forward of the line of resistance of the hull, the ship will wear easily and rapidly, a quality in which our iron ships afloat, and more especially the Warrior and the Black Prince, are said to be very deficient. The adoption of the tubular tripod masts would also, without doubt, save the enormous annual expense which is now incurred in the deterioration of the rigging of our ships of war kept ready for service in the first-class steam reserves.

The following are the general dimensions of the shield-ships proposed by Captain Coles as a sea-going vessel, compared with the Defence:—

	Shield Ship	Defence.
Length	285 feet	280 feet.
Beam	50 "	54 "
Tonnage	3,790	3,720
Draught of water	23 feet	26 feet.
Nominal horse-power	800	500
Height of guns out of water	13 feet	9 feet 6 inches

As regards the spread of sail and weight aloft the following comparisons are drawn:—

	Area of canvass in square feet.	Weight in tons.
Ship with tripod masts	31,456	190
Defence	22,529	162
A first-rate, or 120-gun ship	29,705	226

This gives the tripod-masted ship a spread of 9,927 square feet more canvas than the Defence, at an increase of 28 tons more weight. In comparison with the first-rate, by which the Warrior and Black Prince may be judged, the tripod ship spreads 2,751 square feet more canvass, with a less weight of 36 tons, and as the tripod shield ship would draw less water, and have less beam, it is claimed that she would be much the faster ship under sail.

The word "turret", made use of in referring to Captain Coles's ships, has been used advisedly, the sloping shields which were to crown the towers having been abandoned by the Admiralty, together with breech-loading ordnance for their armament. The Royal Sovereign, at Portsmouth, and the Prince Albert, building by Messrs. Samuda, will therefore now be fitted with turrets of a similar fashion to the Monitor, and will carry as heavy muzzle-loading ordnance as can be made for them. The Royal Sovereign is not to be fitted with masts, and consequently can only be looked upon as forming a part of our home defences.

THE CAREER OF THE ALABAMA.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 3.)

Mr. S. M. UNDERHILL, the gentleman whose account of the chase of the Thistle by the Federal cruiser Tuscarora appeared in our impression of yesterday, furnishes the *Scotsman* with a short history of the career of the Confederate war steamer Alabama. Mr. Underhill, who writes from St. Thomas, West, Indies, states that he has obtained his information from the late boatswain of the "290," who is now second officer of the Thistle:—

The "290" was built by Mr. Laird, the eminent ship-builder of Birkenhead, under contract with a Mr. Butcher. She was regularly contracted and paid for; and as nothing transpired during her construction to warrant the supposition that she was destined to hoist the ensign of the Southern Confederacy, no laws of neutrality were infringed. Indeed, it was hinted that the vessel was intended for the service of the Emperor of China. Her keel was laid in the beginning of this year (1862), and she was launched in April thereafter, though she was not ready for sea for the succeeding three months. The "290" is simply a large wooden screw gunboat; such a vessel as is in European navies styled a corvette. She is very strongly built of the best materials, and is constructed to carry ten guns—viz. one rifled 100 pounder, one 68-pounder, and eight 32 pounders—*i. e.* four 32-pounders on each broadside, throwing collectively 120lb. solid shot at each discharge, and two pivot guns. She is barque rigged, and his fitted with a pair of very powerful engines, by Penn, of London. She left Birkenhead towards the end of July, ostensibly on a trial trip, having on board a large party of ladies and gentlemen. On getting out of the Mersey, this party was sent back in a tug-boat, and the "290," as had been previously arranged, neglected to return to Birkenhead but steamed direct for the island in the Atlantic where she was to take in her guns, ammunition, &c. On leaving England, the "290" had a crew of ninety-three men, for the most part belonging to the English Naval Reserve, all being trained gunners, and the majority old men-of-wars' men. She was temporarily commanded by Captain Bullock, who had under him the proper complement of commissioned and petty officers. Captain Bullock having learned that the Tuscarora lay in wait for him in St. George's Channel, took his departure by what is known as the North Channel, thus eluding his Federal enemy; though even had he been intercepted the Northerner would have found himself in a dilemma, as the "290" had a set of English papers, and other presumptive proofs of her neutrality, in the face of which it might have been difficult for her captor to have acted. The "290" at this time carried no guns or other warlike stores, but consisted merely of the hull, spars, and engines, excepting, of course, coal and other requisites to enable her to reach her destination, which was Tarissa, one of the Azores or Western Islands, belonging to Portugal. This destination the "290" duly reached, after a fine run of eight days, and came to an anchor in Tarissa Roads, nothing of any moment having occurred to break the usual monotony of a sea voyage.

Some time before the departure of the "290" from the Mersey, a large barque left the Thames (cleared for Demerara, West Indies), to meet the "290" at Tarissa, and there transfer to the latter vessel the guns and stores destined for her, and which formed the cargo of the barque. Some reason required to be assigned to the Portuguese authorities for the "290" having anchored in their bay, and accordingly the excuse furnished to them was that her engines had broken down. This plea was accepted as a valid one and during the week that intervened betwixt the arrival at Tarissa of the "290" and the barque, the crew of the former vessel were engaged ostensibly in repairing her engines, but really in preparing her to receive her guns, &c. About the lapse of a week from the arrival of the "290," the barque above-mentioned sailed in and anchored, her captain alleging as a reason to the Portuguese officials that his vessel had sprung a leak, which would require to be repaired ere she could resume her voyage; and on this understanding the Portuguese at once placed her in quarantine (which in the Azores lasts three days). On the day after the barque's arrival, Captain Bullock, of the "290," being anxious to get his guns on board, hauled alongside of the barque, and erected a pair of large shears to effect the transfer of her cargo from the barque's hold to the "290's" deck. This brought off the Portuguese in a fury that their rules should have been broken by the "290" having dared to communicate with a vessel that had still two days' quarantine to run, and they angrily demanded to know the reason why their regulations had been infringed. They were told that the barque was in a sinking state, and the erection of the shears was accounted for by urging the necessity for an immediate temporary transfer of her cargo, that the leak might be reached and stopped; and Captain Bullock finally succeeded in bearing down all opposition by feigning to get in a passion, saying he was doing no more for the barque than any Englishman would do for a countryman in distress. The Portuguese left the vessel, and the transhipment proceeded without further hindrance from those on shore.

About the afternoon of the second day, and when the transfer was nearly complete, the British screw steamer Bahama came in, having on board Captain Semmes and the other late officers of the Sumpter, besides the remainder of the "290's" armament, and an addition of twenty odd men to her crew. On the Bahama's arrival and anchorage on a somewhat similar pretext to those given to her two predecessors, the Portuguese fairly lost all patience, and peremptorily insisted on the instant departure of all three vessels. The Bahama at once communicated with the "290," and having handed over to the latter vessel everything destined for her, got up steam and left, followed by the "290" towing the now empty barque. All three went, not to sea as they had been ordered to do, but to Angra Bay (a bay in the same island, and only a few leagues distant from Tarissa Roads). Here they remained unmolested until noon the following day (a Sunday), when, for the second time, all three vessels were ordered out of the Portuguese waters. All the "290's" guns being now mounted, and the vessel, otherwise ready for a cruise, the order was obeyed, and all took their departure, the barque as before in tow of the "290," which having conveyed her well out to sea, cast her off, and with a favouring breeze she steered for Cardiff, to bring out a further supply of coal for the "290's" future use. The "290" and the Bahama now steamed round the island, and Captain Semmes, coming out of his cabin, ordered his first lieutenant to muster the crew aft. This having been done, and all the officers assembled on the poop in their full uniform (*i. e.* Confederate grey frock-coat and trousers), Captain Semmes enjoined silence, and read his commission as post captain in the Confederate navy. It was a document duly attested at Richmond, and bore the signature of "Jeff. Davis, President Confederate States of America." He then opened and read his sealed orders from the President, directing him to assume command of the Confederate sloop of war Alabama, hitherto known as the "290," in which (having been duly commissioned) he was to hoist the Confederate ensign and penant, and "sink, burn, and destroy everything which flew the ensign of the so-called United States of America." Captain Semmes then ordered the first lieutenant to fire a gun, and run up the Confederate flag and pendant. The gun was fired by the second lieutenant (Armstrong, a relation of the famous inventor), and ere its smoke had cleared away, the stars and bars of the young Confederacy were floating on the breeze, and the ceremony was complete—Captain Semmes declaring the vessel henceforth to be known as the Alabama to have been duly commissioned. The next step was formally to engage the crew to serve and fight under the Southern flag, which having been done, the men were addressed by their captain in an eloquent and stirring speech, in the course of which he said there were only four vessels in the United States navy that were more than a match for the Alabama; but he said that in an English-built heart of oak as she was, and surrounded as he then saw himself by British hearts of oak, he wouldn't strike his newly-hoisted flag for any one of the four. Of course this elicited a hearty burst of cheering for President, States, and Captain, and, when it had subsided, Captain Semmes said the Bahama was on the point of leaving for England, and intimated that if any of his crew repented of the step they had taken, they were free to return in her. This alternative none would accept, and Captain Bullock and a few of the other officers who had taken the "290" from England to the Azores, finding their occupation gone, through the arrival of those who had held similar appointments in the Sumter, having gone on board the Bahama, that vessel and the Alabama, amidst hearty cheering from the crews of both, parted company, the former pursuing her course back to England, the latter in chase of a Yankee whaler, which she captured and burned. This was her first prize; and her subsequent career is now so famous as to render a single remark thereon superfluous. The Alabama's crew receive from the Confederate government half the value of every American ship and cargo they destroy, and each of her crew is now worth several hundred pounds. All obligations to them have hitherto been faithfully discharged in gold. The Alabama is supplied with coal from Wales by three sailing vessels thus constantly employed.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN OF TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, prise One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum Press*; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from Englad, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social*, *moral*, and *intellectual aspects*, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which while treating of the feil and career of BABOO HARRICHUNDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. Cursetjee & Woodhall's Fort, or Ardaseer Badoon & Co.'s, Kalbadevie.

Business Announcements.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil*, *Military*, *Naval*, and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos*, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.

Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lnes, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite,

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, nett cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ "	"	10	
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No, 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12	0
Sack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	8	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2	12
Bass Brooms	"	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	4
Carriage Mops	"	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Porticos.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2		Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2		do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Gicaler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.		
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.		
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed. JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solici orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	"	18
	No. 2	Blue "	30
	Pts.	"	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	26
	Pts.	"	14
	No. 4	Green "	22
	Pts.	"	12
	Medoc	Red "	17
	Pts.	"	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal		28
	"	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	"	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green "	28
	Pale	Brown "	26
	Pale	Yellow "	22
	Pale	White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)		32
	(Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	"	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	"	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
	"	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
	"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

				Rs.
SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen		28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
White do.				
Brown do.		"	"	22
Yellow do.				
MADEIRA, very old		"	"	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—				
Chateaux Margux		"	"	34
Leoville		"	"	28
St. Julien		"	"	22
Medoc		"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	"	40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	"	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	"	36
Do.	do.	Pints	"	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine	"	"	38
MOSELLE do	do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		"	"	18
CURACOA		"	"	42
MARASCHINO		"	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY		"	"	30
SPIRITS—				
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	"	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)		"	"	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	"	"	
Do.	Hollands, in cases	"	"	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

TO SPORTSMAN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire Arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knifes, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsman made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times. Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs; as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort work, or orders may be sent, or left at Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN'S, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash. On receipt of work, and if from Out-stations reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills, Tardeo.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.—Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Musical Box, with Drums and Bells, playing the following Airs. Size, 21 l. 9 b. 8 d.

1. Olga. Valse No. 1.
2. La Suive. Chomr-sonner Clairons.
3. Cheer Boys cheer.
4. La Somnanbula. In Elozia Non Whee rosa.
5. Elegante Mazurka.
6. The night march of the Volunteers.
7. Bonnie Dundee.
8. Rule Britannia.

Gold Wristlets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Sleepers, Watch Hooks, Swivels, Rings, Lockets, Keys, Alberts, Guards, Studs, Keepers.

Gold and Silver English and Geneva Watches, from Rs. 25 to 300, all guaranteed.

Jewellery, of all discriptions made and repaired; Musical boxes cleaned and repaired with the greatest care.

Improved Compound Magneto-Electric Machine, for Medical purposes.

Patent Moderator Table Lamps.
Candle Sticks and Shades.

Cruet Stands, Butter Pots, Nickel Silver Breakfast Sets, and Silver Butter Knives.

Opera Glasses, Jet Jewellery, Thimbles, Silver Brooches, Silver Christening, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Silver Albert and Neck Chains, Silver Butter Knives, Rs. 5 to 7, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Master Masons and Past Masters' Jewels, Aprons, and Sashes, Ribbons, Skins, Silk, &c. for making up Aprons, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, [illegible] 1861.

Business Announcemets.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonnaies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTES DE VISITE.—TREACHER & Co., have on hand, the greatest possible variety of the above.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty.*

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 3, Medow Street, Fort. Begs to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Broché, Broché Grossover and Broché Genippes.

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tanics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders

No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goodss required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mouseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk *Velvet.*
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses.*
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers,*"
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemeggery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be execut d in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other house in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India.*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
[illegible]

Bombay, 18th September 1862.

Business Announcements.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography, and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest prepared.
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric; and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sel d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Protonitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerreotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized. Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Sehne Frere; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6¼ by 4¼ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.

Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6¼ by 4¼ to 12 by 10.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by MESSRS. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—2¼ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES. STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Saxe.
Extra Albumenized do.
Turner's Negative and Positive.
Whatman's do.
Canson's Thin Negative.
" Thick Positive.
Hollingworth's Papers.
Salted do.
(SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11)
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

Insurances, &c.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—ESTABLISHED 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 *Sterling.*—ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS £1,374,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances for Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

W. NICOL & Co.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Java Rupees equal to about 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.

Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.

Agents in LONDON.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
" LIVERPOOL.—Thomas, Finlay & Co.
" KURRACHEE.—Volkart Brothers.
" CALCUTTA.—Apcar & Co.
" MADRAS.—Dymes & Co.
" SINGAPORE.—Stelling, Hooglandt & Co.
" HONGKONG, CANTON, & SHANGHAI.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohama, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and in general all Asiatic Ports.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Report:—

	£	s.	d.
The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	747,939	0	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	1,276,726	9	10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,299	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	252,878	11	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 853, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,987	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated with a Gold Mohur for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

Printed for the Proprietors, by James Fraser, at the Bombay Gazette Press, No. 1, [illegible]